

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney

DRY GOODS CO.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Upholstery and Rug Department,

GIGANTIC BARGAINS ON SALE.

Our recent Cash Purchases show the following advantages offered to our patrons in the latest and most desirable goods manufactured this season:

Irish Point Curtains.

1 lot \$6.00 Curtains.....For \$4.00 pair.
1 lot \$7.50 Curtains.....For \$5.00 pair.
1 lot \$8.50 Curtains.....For \$6.50 pair.
1 lot \$12.00 Curtains.....For \$8.50 pair.
1 lot \$15.00 Curtains.....For \$10.00 pair.

Swiss Tambour, Brussels, Muslin, Cluny and Scotch Lace Curtains at equally low prices.

Silk Curtains.

1 lot \$16.50 Curtains.....For \$12.50 pair.
1 lot \$20.00 Curtains.....For \$15.00 pair.
1 lot \$30.00 Curtains.....For \$22.50 pair.

Portieres.

1 lot of \$5.00 Portieres.....For \$3.95 pair.
1 lot of \$6.50 Portieres.....For \$4.50 pair.
1 lot of \$7.50 Portieres.....For \$5.00 pair.

Tapestry Curtains and Couch Covers in great variety. Shade and Drapery Work a Specialty.

Rugs.

18x36 \$1.50 Rugs.....For \$1.20. 21x45 \$2.50 Rugs.....For \$1.75.
26x54 \$3.50 Rugs.....For \$2.50. 30x60 \$4.50 Rugs.....For \$3.25.
36x72 \$6.00 Rugs.....For \$4.75.

ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE PATTERNS AND COLORS.

Free Exhibition 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Daily of Cameron's Great Painting,

Niagara in Winter.

The largest legitimate landscape painting in the world, measuring 21x10 feet in frame, and covers 125 square feet of canvas. It was in hand six years, and is painted with such attention to the most elaborate detail throughout, that, like nature, it invites the closest scrutiny with the field or opera-glass. It is valued at \$50,000, and is the most valued landscape in existence. We extend the most cordial invitation to all to visit this wonderful exhibition on third floor, Oriental Art Department.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney

WAS FROM CHICAGO.

And a Colored Race Horse Tont Con-

sidenced him out of \$200.

Henry Taylor, a very green man from Chicago, proved an easy "mark" for a colored tout at the Fair Grounds yesterday afternoon. Taylor was taking in the races and was speculating to a limited extent when he was approached by the colored "con" man, who told him confidentially that the second race was fixed and that he had a "good thing" at his odds. In pure benevolence he divulged the name of the horse which he stated could not lose the race if it tried. Taylor saw his opportunity and jumped at it to the extent of giving the informant \$200 to bet on the animal named. In return for his money he got two tickets which were made out in Taylor's name. Taylor thought over the transaction for some time, and his suspicions becoming aroused he sought out the bookmakers whose name his pool tickets bore and was not a little surprised to learn that the pastebored had been sold the day before and had been altered to suit the occasion. He made a close search for the sick "con" but failed to find the man. He went to the police, to whom he gave a good description of the man. The latter, however, but little hope of locating him.

MEDAL OF HONOR MEN.

What is Left of Them Will Soon Meet in New York.

New York, Oct. 7.—New York is to be the scene on Oct. 16 and 17 of a convention of 100 of the bravest of the brave, who fought for the preservation of the Union. The Medal of Honor Legion, composed of men who, by distinguished personal bravery in action, were a mark of recognition from the people of the United States, through Congress, will hold its convention here.

Like the decorations of honor in other countries, this is an ornament the breast of the private and the sailor, as it does the glittering coats of the general and the admiral. Only 500 of the medals were awarded by Congress, and those only to the men who particularly distinguished themselves in action. Of these 150 survive.

There will be a grand banquet at the Holland House, 415 Madison street, and Mayor Gilroy will the next day tender a reception to the medal men. From all parts of the land regrets and acceptances have been received from well-known men, who were invited to dine with the Legion at the Holland House. Among the guests who expect to be present are: President Cleveland, ex-President Harrison, Gov. Flower, Mayor Gilroy, Senator Hill, Senator Hawley, Secretary of War Lamont, Secretary of Navy Herbert, ex-Secretary of Navy Tracy, Assistant Secretary of War Grant, Gen. Schofield, Gen. Howard, Admiral Clegg, Capt. Fred Rodgers, United States Navy; Hon. Charles A. Dana, Hon. Oscar Lapram, Hon. Charles M. Anderson and many others.

Sgt. Michael A. Dillon of Washington, the commander of the Legion, won his medal at Williamsburg. During one of the charges of the enemy it had been found impossible to withdraw from the enemy's hands as the federal lines were being pressed back. Seeing this, Dillon, then almost a boy, sprang forward and begged his comrades to follow. They did, and rushing into the Confederate lines, recaptured the precious battery. Dillon, however, fell badly wounded and was carried to the rear. The medal was awarded him for his bravery.

No trouble or expense has been spared by the New York members to make the convention a grand success, which it undoubtedly will be.

RUSH TO CHICAGO.

The Biggest Exodus Since the World's Fair Began.

The rush at the Union Depot last night of people bound for Chicago was the greatest of any since the World's Fair began. The Washburn road sent out three sections, containing thirty-two coaches and carrying about 1,400 passengers. The Chicago & Alton sent out two sections of twenty-two coaches. The trains over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, and the Vandallia, which reaches Chicago via the Illinois Central road, were also heavily loaded.

At the World's Fair it was put to the test that Strauss' photo is the best.

DEATHS.

Marriage, Birth and Death Notices, When inserted in the Post-Dispatch, will be telegraphed to the

NEW YORK WORLD

for insertion in that journal, without extra charge, when so requested.

CONNALLY—Oct. 6, at 10 a. m. MARY CON-

NALLY, beloved daughter of Patrick and Bridget Connally, aged 1 year 1 month.

Funeral will take place from family residence, 2208 Cass avenue, on Sunday, Oct. 8, at 2 p. m., to Calvary cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

DAY—Suddenly at his residence, Oct. 5, at 2 p. m. WILLIAM D. DAY, native of Virginia.

Funeral services will take place from his residence, 2015 Washington avenue, on Sunday at 4 p. m.

GARETT—On Friday, Oct. 6, 1933, at 7:30 a. m. LUTHERINE GARETT, beloved mother of Mrs. Cornelius Murphy and Mrs. Chas. J. Smith, aged 55 years.

The funeral will take place Sunday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., from the residence of her son, Mr. Cornelius Murphy, 4233 St. Louis avenue, to Church of the Holy Rosary, thence to Calvary cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

HENNESSY—On Saturday, Oct. 7, at 3 a. m. MRS. ANNE HENNESSY, widow of Richard Hennessey, aged 80 years.

Funeral from residence, 210 Brady avenue, East St. Louis, Ill., on Sunday, at 1:30 p. m., to Calvary cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MOBERTY (Mo.) papers please copy.

SHAUGHNESSY—On the 7th inst., at 6:40 a. m. JAMES P. SHAUGHNESSY, aged 18 years, dearly beloved son of John and Bridget Shaughnessy, nee Burke, and brother of Mrs. James P. Kelly, John, Maggie and Marie Shaughnessy.

Funeral from family residence, No. 1512 Palm street, on Monday, at 2 p. m., to St. Michael's church, thence to Calvary cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Washington (D. C.) and Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

Merrill's Licensure.

Herman Robben.....4150 Papist at

Kilbucke Kravens.....2110 Mt. Vernon st.

Julius C. Schmidt.....2738 Old Manchester rd.

Anna M. Cooper.....2738 Old Manchester rd.

William P. Paul.....1118 E. 12th St.

Mary A. Ekins.....1118 E. 12th St.

PURE-BLKT. GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

MEMPHIS & JACARD JEWELRY CO.

COR. BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

The Beaver Strike.

MACON, Mo., Oct. 7.—Mining matters at

Beaver are still at a standstill. Fifteen men

who had started to work at one of the Loomis

Coal Co.'s mines quit to-day. Notices were

sent from Beaver to-day to all the

mining camps in this and ad-

joining States telling men to

stay away until the strike was settled. Many

of the oldest and best men have left Beaver

and will seek work elsewhere. There has

been no disorder of any kind, but a settle-

ment of some kind will have to be made

soon. Ardmore men are still at work.

Mrs. M. Townsend will deliver an address

on physical culture, Wednesday, Oct. 11, at

Congregational Church, Newstead avenue, be-

tween Washington and Delmar avenues. Mrs.

Townsend will give practical illustrations

which, no doubt, will be very interesting.

It Proves Him Crazy.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 7.—Ludwig W. Raabe, a

German school teacher, 42 years of age, was

taken to the Jacksonville insane asylum to

night. A few weeks ago Prof. Raabe visited

the World's Fair, spending twelve days in

CHRISTIE WARDEN'S SLAYER.

Dr. Mary Walker's Charges Against

Second Under Investigation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7.—Chief of Police

Wright is investigating the charge lodged by

Dr. Mary E. Walker against Arthur D. Snodgrass

and the man is detained at police headquar-

ters. As stated in previous dispatches, Dr.

Walker claims to be able to prove that

Snodgrass, and not Frank Almy, is the

slayer of Christie Warden at Hanover,

N. H., on July 17, 1891. Not only this, but she

insists that she can establish Snodgrass' iden-

tity as the slayer of the man who it was

supposed dropped the bomb in Russell Sage's

office. The doctor says it was not Norcross,

but a companion of his, who threw the bomb,

and that Snodgrass is Norcross.

The eccentric woman has been at work on

the case ever since the murder. Snodgrass,

she says, went to work for her at her farm at

Snodgrass Hill, about four miles west of Oswe-

go, in May, 1891. He remained a short time

and then left her employ, but returned on

July 18, remained a short time and again

went away.

Dr. Walker says that she found in her in-

vestigation that Norcross was born in Wil-

son, N. Y. She says that Frank C. Almy, who

was hanged for the murder of Christie War-

den, was not the murderer at all but that he

was hired by parties interested to assume

that he was the murderer and prevent the

lawyer of New Hampshire from the case.

They were to receive the reward of \$5,000 that

was offered for the apprehension. As the

lawyer of New Hampshire prevented the hang-

ing of a person within a year of the time of

Snodgrass' trial, he was safe for a

year, and believed that meanwhile he would

be released.

Snodgrass says that he came to Syracuse

ten or eleven years ago from Kent, England.

He told a rambling story of his movements

since. He admitted that he had traveled

around the country considerably, and said

that he had been in Chicago and in various

parts of the country, but that he was never

in New Hampshire or Massachusetts. He

does not exactly know where he was when

the Warden murder was committed, but

thinks he has just returned from Canada.

Dr. Walker tried a year or so ago in Oswego

COMPARE Crawford's Immense Cloak Stock!

COMPARE Crawford's Suit and Millinery Departments!

COMPARE Crawford's Magnificent Cash-Bought Lay-Out of Dress Goods and Silks!

COMPARE Crawford's Furs, Laces, Gloves, Shoes, etc., with any stock in the city! Then compare

Crawford's Low Prices On All These!

And reason and self-interest will teach you that to save money and purchase the best of value you must deal only now and always

AT CRAWFORD'S!

Crawford's Offers a Manufacturer's Stock of Ladies', Men's and Children's Hose and Half Hose and Gloves, Which Will Be Placed on Sale Monday at Half the Regular Price.

Silks.

A line of special attractions in Silks for the Fall at extremely low prices and elegant value.

25 pieces Surah Silk, in light shades, 25c; the regular price of these goods was 40c.

Black Silk Duchesse, all pure silk, 97½c; this quality has been sold in this city for not less than \$1.25.

Changeable Bengalines and Crystals, 75c.

Peau de Soie at \$1.25. Black Crystal, all-silk, \$1.25.

Avenue B.

Dress Goods.

A well-selected stock of latest weaves and practical styles at prices that must commend them to popular favor.

34-inch Diagonals and Serges, all-wool fillings, 15c.

36-inch Changeable Diagonals, all-wool filling, 20c.

38-inch two-toned hair-line stripe Dress Goods; this line will make a very neat and serviceable dress; only 25c.

All-wool Plaid and Stripe Suiting at 25c. Best value in the city.

36-inch Gray Serge ground with a neat spot; very desirable goods; this line we will let out for 25c a yard.

Avenue A.

Cloak Department.

Second Floor.

Crawford's courts inspection of this fully stocked department, knowing that for style, material and price it can not be beat.

For \$15.

Elegant Umbrella Skirt and Cape Jackets, edged with Baltic Seal; special price \$15.

For \$4.50.

Ladies' Jackets with Columbia cape, edged with fur, made of fine quality smooth cheviot; special price, \$4.50.

For \$3.75.

One lot of fall weight Tan Butterfly Capes, ribbon streamer; also a lot of winter-weights, latest style, fur edged; special price, \$3.75.

For \$1.50.

One lot of Ladies' Recluse Jackets, tan and black, a few real Astrakhan trimmed among them; our special low price, \$1.50; were \$4.50 to \$6.50.

Ladies' Suits.

Second Floor.

Well fitted, well made, and sold at the cost of material alone.

Ladies' Dress Skirts, in iron storm serge, colors green, brown, navy blue and black, for \$5.

Ladies' Eton Suits, in brown broadcloth, well sponged and handsomely braided, with the Worth collar and full sleeves, jacket lined throughout in silk, for \$13.75.

Ladies' Cashmere Te. Gowns, lined throughout and trimmed with velvet, for \$4.50.

Ladies' Flannellette Te. Gowns for 98c; in French Flannellette, \$1.50.

Ladies' and Misses' Plaid Shirt Waists, in flannel, colors navy blue, black and red, for \$1.25.

Ladies' Serpentine Waists, in fine quality tricoot cloth, colors red, navy blue, brown or black, for \$2.75.

Men's Furnishings.

Avenue.

At Qualitatively Below Men's Furnishings' Prices.

Men's extra heavy flannel-wool Shirts and Drawers, sizes 34 to 46, \$1.25 each.

Men's heavy flannel Shirts and Drawers, sizes 34 to 46, 50c each.

Men's Scotch Flannel Overshirts, in plaids and stripes, "Eagle Brand," all sizes, \$1 each.

Wash Goods.

Avenue A.

At "Depressed" prices.

75 pieces of double-warp 33-inch wide Printed Suitings, 12½c yard; worth 20c.

2,000 yards of fine 1-inch wide Dress Sateen, black ground with fancy French designs, 13½c a yard.

100 pieces of extra quality Calico for Comforts, fast colors, a yard.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.



Extra Heavy Retined Kettles, 4.5 and 6 quarts, 15c each. Were 20c, 25c and 30c.



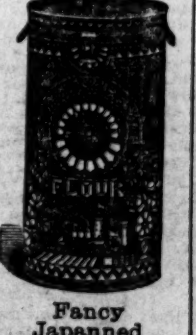
Handsome Decorated China Cuspidors, 42c. Worth \$1.00.



Extra Heavy Japanned Coal Hods, full size, 19c; worth 35c.



Large White Granite Slop Jars, \$1.47. Regular price, \$2.25.



Fancy Japanned Flour Cans, capacity 100 lbs, 87c. Worth \$1.25.



Silver-Plated Mug, triple plate, 21c. Worth 50c.

Crawford's Dressmaking Department Guarantees the Best Work at Lowest Prices.

Acquitted After Seven Trials.

HARRISBURG, Ky., Oct. 7.—The jury in the case of H. C. Passmore, murderer of Richard Paxton on Oct. 3, 1887, returned a verdict this morning forequittal after being out less than half an hour. This is the fifteenth trial the case has passed through. At the first trial the jury had seven for capital punishment, four for life and one for acquittal, and they have been growing more lenient every court since. The case has cost the State over \$20,000, and the juryman being taken from adjoining counties.

The Arkansas Cyclone.

CANBERRA, Ark., Oct. 7.—Later reports from lower Union County confirm the news of the cyclone of Friday night. Two women were killed and two others injured. Houses and crops were laid waste.

Hon

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
PUBLISHED BY
THE POLITZER PUBLISHING CO.
J. M. POLITZER, President.
TERMS OF THE PAPER.
One year, postage paid, every afternoon... \$10.00
Six months... \$6.00
Three months... \$3.50
By the week (delivered by carrier)... 15
By the month (delivered by carrier)... 50
Sunday edition, by mail, per year... 2.00
Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.
All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed
POST-DISPATCH,
315 Olive st.
POSTAGE.
Entered in the Post-Office, St. Louis, Mo., as Second-class matter.
October 8, 1893.
Third-class postage paid at St. Louis, Mo., and at mailing offices.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 16, 1918.
Postmaster: This publication is published weekly except on Sundays and public holidays.
Telephone Numbers.
Editorial Rooms... 4084
Business Office... 4084
London Office, 32 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, N. Y. Bureau, Room 86, Pulitzer Building, Max H. Fischer, Manager.

THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1893.

Does Mr. Van Alen propose to give President Cleveland a \$10,000 cottage?

Do Senators Cockrell and Vest care anything for public opinion in Missouri?

Can consideration of the repeal bill not be expected until the yacht race is settled?

The notice of a continuous session indicates that Senatorial courtesy is only a synonym for brutality.

It is unfortunate that the Senate's vote on the repeal bill does not depend on the exhaustion of the country.

Will the school children have to wait for education until the School Directors find out which committee is to be blamed?

The gold reserve is almost at its lowest point, but there is no excitement over it. Once the terror of a famine is broken it is hard to revive it.

Is a queer rule of courtesy which compels a majority to wear out a minority instead of permitting it to insist upon its rights after a fair discussion.

The New York Democratic machine managers have shown their mastery of the art of practical politics by giving compliments to the Administration and kicks to its friends.

Next Wednesday the contest of physical endurance will begin in the Senate. This is the best that can be done under the circumstances, but it is a disgraceful condition which makes it necessary.

Mr. Van Alen wants the Italian Ambassadorship because he is tired of doing nothing. He is 47 years old and never did a day's work. In some States they have tyrannical laws to cover such cases.

It is unfortunate if, as Director Rutledge says, the Shaw pupils have homes no better than a coal-shed, but it is an outrage that the School Board provides them with no better school-house than a coal-shed.

It has been discovered that the use of the Shaw School woodshed for educational purposes is not necessary. As the shed has been in use for such a purpose since last December it will be seen that the discovery is somewhat late.

George Gould's master in the study of flanking was the master financier of the age. His views, therefore, in to-day's SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH on the lessons of the panic are worth reading.

Chauncey Dreyer is fast losing the little reputation as a statesman he earned by not talking about statecraft. His effort in the Republican Convention in New York was on the lowest level attainable by an aspiring demagogue.

The New York Republican Convention passed a resolution commending Republican Senators and Representatives for their adherence to the cause of sound money and a stable currency. Does this refer to Senators Wolcott, Teller and Cameron?

School Director Rutledge is quoted as remarking that the wood-shed in use at the Shaw School is much better than the homes of most of the pupils. Perhaps Mr. Rutledge thinks that any kind of a school is good enough for the children of the poor.

When Director Rutledge says that there would be plenty of room for the woodshed pupils in the school building if the Teachers' Committee would arrange classes properly and change school boundaries, he admits that there is incompetence in the board.

Three awards for mineral paint have just gone to Missouri at the World's Fair. If every town in the United States was painted with Missouri red instead of the Kentucky and Illinois article the stringency in many families would be greatly relieved.

It is fortunate that the Ways and Means Committee are making haste slowly with the new tariff bill. If silver repeal, federal election and tariff bills were

bunched in the Senate, what a glorious opportunity it would be for monopoly and special interests!

There are for ten miles between locomotive No. 66, which has run a mile in thirty-two seconds, and the crack English locomotive The Empress, will be rather more interesting than the contest of the Valkyrie and Vigilant. Every true American patriot will, of course, place his faith in 669.

There is some ground for the fear expressed by the Massachusetts Republicans that the country will suffer disaster under the Democratic Administration, that is to say there is doubt that the Administration will succeed in repealing all the bad legislation for which the Republican party is responsible.

The anti-shoppers were "not in" in the New York Democratic Convention. But then they were not in the midwinter celebration when Senator Hill got all the delegates. But they were very much in evidence in Chicago when the prize was drawn. Getting delegates is often the smallest part of the "statesman's" job.

When a constituent tapped the Hon. Tim Campbell on the question of the legitimacy of a certain political proceeding, the New York representative replied with that acute practical wisdom for which he is distinguished: "Anything is legal if you can get away with it." This is the maxim upon which the trusts are acting, and with the aid of the efficient inactivity of Mr. Cleveland's Attorney-General they are getting away with the law and the people's money.

YACHT RACE.
A yacht race of thirty miles in which the winner wins by only six minutes cannot be said to have decisively settled the question of relative speed. In this instance, however, it does settle one thing apparently: The Vigilant is a faster boat than the Valkyrie in light winds. Six minutes is not so very much, but, like Mercutio's wound, "It will do."

The result also proves that, so far as has been ascertained, the Vigilant was handled quite as well in yesterday's race as the Valkyrie—possibly better.

Now it remains to be seen whether the American boat can retain her present superiority in a heavy wind; such an one as ought to come, and doubtless will, before the remaining races are over. The owner and builder of the British boat are, it is said, "praying for a reef-topsail blow," and it is hoped their prayers will be answered; for, we take it, what the waiting nautical world wants to know is, which is the better "all-round" boat. A six-knot breeze that would not disturb the equilibrium of a canoe, satisfies nobody who sincerely desires to see the best boat keep, or carry off, the America's cup.

Meanwhile, the fine old chivalry of the sea has surely not vanished when the two foremost nations of the earth willingly spend \$700,000 and more—and no end of time and trouble—in contesting for a trophy whose intrinsic value is only \$250.

THE SCIENCE OF BARBARISM.
Sir Charles Dilke—excellent authority in such matters—in the current number of the North American Review gives the following estimates of "the annual expenditure for national defense" of the four leading nations of Europe:

England.....	\$280,000,000
France.....	200,000,000
Germany.....	180,000,000
Russia.....	170,000,000

This includes, of course, all military and naval expenditures of every description, and presumably the construction and maintenance of all kinds of fortifications. By a polite falsehood, which deceives nobody, these colossal outlays are "for national defense" only. The truth is that they are quite as much for "offense" as "defense," in other and plainer words, they are for war purposes and nothing else.

"War," said the greatest master of it, "is the science of barbarism." Yet here we see the four most powerful nations of Europe, representing—Russia excepted—the highest civilization of our age, spending \$840,000,000 annually for the support and cultivation of this barbaric science! It is a most significant and suggestive fact that to-day there is more money being spent for war, and more men engaged in the business of war in one way or another, than at any previous time in the history of the world. It is, perhaps, a still more significant and suggestive fact that nearly nineteen hundred years after the establishment of a religion, the fundamental principle of which is "peace on earth and good-will to men," there are far more extensive, elaborate and expensive preparations for disturbing the earth's peace and for the scientific killing of men, than when the first Christmas song was sung to the shepherds of Bethlehem. It is doubtful whether the regular armies of Rome under Augustus and Tiberius amounted to 500,000 men, including auxiliaries. Any one of three of the four nations named above, at two weeks' notice, put in the field, ready for active service, double that number; and Germany, France and Russia can and will, in case of pressing need, muster at least 4,000,000 trained soldiers. Italy, a second-rate power, not included in the above list, can furnish 600,000; while Austria, a first-rate power, also omitted, can raise a million without serious difficulty. No account is taken of the rest of Europe, or of any other of the nations of the world.

Can civilization, in the highest meaning of the word, be said to be increasing when

"the science of barbarism" has more students, more graduates and more resources than ever before? And when what are called "the most civilized nations" are precisely those which have the largest and best armies and navies? Can Christianity, in any proper meaning of the word, be said to be increasing, when the very bed-rock idea of that religion is systematically ignored by the so-called "Christian nations?"

And when these nations far surpass the so-called "heathen nations" in all the preparations and appliances for war? And how long, at this rate of progress, is it likely to take us to reach the millennial plowshare and pruning-hook?

NO SECTIONAL COMPACT.

Gov. Tillman's idea of the highest politics for West and South is a bargain in which the West guarantees the South against negro domination in return for the South's promise to see that the silver of the West is taken care of. The two are to strike an alliance, gain control of the Government and take what they want.

This is the lowest politics of the log-rolling variety. An alliance such as Gov. Tillman proposes would be an unholy alliance, arraying section against section, special interest against special interest, arousing the basest passions and grinding to powder all who are not able to command a share of power and spoils. Whatever success might be gained by it would be only temporary and would be followed by certain disaster to the sectional allies as well as to the whole country.

It is a radical blunder to regard the money question or any other question of general governmental policy as a sectional issue. In all issues involving governmental wrongs the struggle is never between the people of different sections, but between the masses of the people of all sections and the classes striving for special advantages through discriminating legislation.

Wrongs of this kind are wrought through the combinations of classes and cliques formed after the manner of that proposed for the South and West.

In the matter of the currency the blunder of sectionalism is based on the absurd assumption that the Northeast is populated by money-lenders, bondholders, bankers and speculators, whereas the mass of the people of the Northeast is composed of producers, wage-earners and debtors who are as much injured by any policy of Shyllockism which may prevail in legislation as the producers and wage-earners of the South and West.

The interests of the masses of the people of all sections are common. They have equal stakes in governmental action. The only permanent safeguard against wrong lies in the aroused intelligence, patriotism and sense of justice of all the people in all sections. The only safe method of securing relief from wrongs and abuses is an appeal to the intelligence, patriotism and sense of justice of all the people.

It is in the campaign of education, not the sectional compact, that the cause of honest government must be won. If on the monetary question the South and West believe that the East is in error and is under vicious leadership the forces of the campaign should be concentrated among the Eastern people. If the friends of bimetalism are wise they will make intelligent and patriotic appeal to the whole country and carefully avoid tricks, bargains and such sectional alliances that are proposed by Gov. Tillman.

HOW GOOD MEN DO WRONG.

A few days ago Mr. Calvin T. Sampson of North Adams, Mass., died, leaving \$1,000,000 behind. His wife followed him to the grave within a few hours and the ensuing complications will, it is thought, interfere with certain benevolent plans which Mr. Sampson had in mind, whereby a largeness was to be left to an educational institution in Florida.

Mr. Sampson is described as "the pioneer importer of Chinese labor." He it was who first saw that there was money in cheap labor and took advantage of his opportunities to qualify as a philanthropist, a benefactor of his kind. He meant well and should be given credit for his motives rather than for performance, for it was accident only which spoiled his plans.

The noteworthy feature in this case is that the fortune which this public-spirited citizen proposed to devote to public purposes, which he intended to use for the benefit of mankind, was acquired by means hurtful to a large number of his fellow-countrymen, or, at least, without due regard for their interests. With all his kindness he resorted to expedients not consistent with his supposed general purpose in life, which was humane and honorable.

The instance is not solitary. The stress of business compels many men of finest instincts and truest purpose to take from their fellowmen with one hand what they afterwards bestow with the other. The right hand knows not what the left is doing.

And the worst of it is that the practices most successfully employed to get wealth become sanctified by use, and their moral quality is not inquired into. It is enough for the accumulator to know that his wealth is legally acquired and too often he takes it for granted without question that the legal is identical with the moral character.

Moral inertness is the chief characteristic of the civilized world at this time. Not positive, active immorality, but an indifference to ethical considerations originating in a condition of moral somnolence. We are all involved in it, as examples like

this one amply show. We are not fully alive to nice distinctions of right and wrong; the best of us incline to accept things as they come in the belief that whatever is prescribed or permitted by the law is right. Most of the entering in the world has its source in this condition and will continue to flourish until a reawakened moral sense enables good men to distinguish the evil qualities of their deeds.

AN OLD FASHION.

In the early days of the government when a Senator had a personal pecuniary interest in any pending question he took no part in the discussion, did not vote and usually absented himself while the matter was under consideration.

A Senator who would betray squeamishness like this in these days would be looked upon as a purist or over-particular person afflicted with iridescent dreams and visions of the decalogue. His conduct would excite widespread discussion and everybody would wonder what he meant by such old-fashioned foolishness. The men who own silver mines or smelters and get into the Senate by means of their financial power would have nothing at all to do if such a code were to prevail. They are in the Senate to take care of their own interests, not to serve the people. And similar motives actuate the men who are interested in syndicates and combines fostered by legislation. Sometimes they are shareholders, often "attorneys," which means lobbyists with right to speak and vote. They are not representatives of the people. They are devoted to special interests and it does not matter in the least whether such interests are in harmony with the public good or not.

This condition of affairs is consequent upon the disappearance of the decalogue from politics. That code was a pretty good guide in the early days when public men took Democracy seriously and believed that a seat in the Senate was an honor, not an investment.

Nevertheless, there are many who like the old way best. They are getting very tired of deals and compromises and want some straightforward legislative work done, designed solely with reference to the public welfare. This will be an unusual spectacle, but it has a precedent in the ancient practice referred to above. A return to it will do much to raise the United States Senate from its present low estate.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON has lately declared that the recent tendency to cast odium on the ex-soldiers of the Union army should be warmly resented. But there is no such tendency. How would it be possible to cast odium upon the veteran soldier, honored as he is in every section? Mr. Harrison well knows the sort of "soldiers" upon whom there is a tendency to cast odium. He further knows who gave the order that resulted in the camp follower and shirker being raised to the level of the real soldier and paid as if he had actually served his country.

Should it be proven that the Rev. Thomas McCreary of St. Paul attended an exhibition of lights at the World's Fair he may lose his pastorate and a split in the Methodist Church may follow. His zealous brother, the Rev. William, is determined that he shall be punished, and there is a great stir. Possibly the Bishop will rule that Mr. McCreary, like the lady managers who viewed the dance de ventre, looked on with the sole intention of preparing himself to combat the evil before him. Such a spectacle must have been rather a source of grief than of pleasure to the good man.

It is pointed out that most people have preferred to see World's Fair rather than the Columbian Exposition, the official name of the big show. The explanation of this fact is simple enough. We all have the greatest respect for Christopher but "World's Fair" is so much shorter and easier to enunciate than "Columbian Exposition" that only persons of large leisure feel like undertaking the longer title. After the exhibition is over, and we shall speak of it only occasionally, we may possibly be sufficiently rested to give it its true name.

The South Dakota pastor who is up for kissing a pretty young girl a dozen times before all the people at revival, will doubtless be one of the first living authorities in the world on ancient skulls.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky will be 83 years old next month. He says that he has never indulged much in stimulants, and has never habitually used spirits, coffee or tea. Tobacco he has always eschewed.

Mrs. Wilson, the wife of the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is not known in the society of the national capital. She lives almost entirely at her home in West Virginia and goes to Washington only once or twice a year for a short visit. She is a daughter of Prof. Huntington of the Columbian University in Washington and is herself a scholar of no small merit.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

A WOMAN in Hartford, Conn., recently went to sleep and while snoring swallowed a small mouse.

Miss Julia Stevenson, daughter of the Vice-President, has entered Wellesley, in the freshman class.

Lady Florence Dixie, who is credited with the intention of starting a new woman's paper in England, is a sister of the Marquis of Queensberry, one of the most versatile women of the day.

One reason why the Russian Czarowitzs can never marry the Princess Victoria of Wales (with whose name gossip has connected his) is that they are first cousins, and the marriage of first cousins is strictly prohibited by the canons of the Greek Church.

Lady Henry Somerset, who is now such an intimate friend of Frances E. Willard, is said to have first been attracted to the distinguished temperance advocate by reading the latter's "Nineteen Beautiful Years." The book is a tribute to a sister of Miss Willard's.

A HASTY footstep of the dawn; A hasty footstep of the walk—And the hasty footstep of the dawn, Then dream of the night with chalk.

EX-SPEAKER HARRIS is to be the favorite Congressman of the day visiting Washington.

son. It is MY. HARRIS' pink shirt, or, if not his high forehead that spell-binds the actress?

Charles has so very woolly a way in going about things that she misses much that is good. A little politeness and consideration for others would help the windy vanity.

Missouri is receiving awards at the World's Fair. If Uncle Samuel would put Missouri brick into his public buildings, he would have something that would stay.

Who was the Canadian purchaser of Gov. Tillman's case of "pine top" whisky? It couldn't have been the Governor-General.

A Wrong and a Misfortune.

From the New York World.
The appointment remains, what the World characterized it at the first, an unfortunate and discreditable one. It would never have been suggested or urged had Mr. Van Alen not given a large sum to the Democratic campaign fund. He had no identification with politics or with the public service worthy of mention, except such as came from his money. Admitting that there was no harm in the matter, and that the money was used honestly for legitimate purposes, the fact remains—that this previously obscure multi-millionaire receives as his first public office an ambassadorship to a foreign court in "recognition" of his "generous" gift of money to the campaign fund of the Democratic party.

The World insists that this is a wrong and a misfortune. It establishes the principle of the payment of the Sherman law. Upon the rich rather than upon the poor. It is a direct blow at the purity and simplicity of democratic government.

Good for the Post-Office.

From the Boston Globe.
One of the results of the anti-trust law passed by the last Illinois Legislature requiring corporations to make a statement of their connection with trusts, was the mailing last week of 30,000 letters by the Secretary of State to 30,000 corporations doing business in Illinois. The letters made several wagon loads. How many wagon loads of useful information they will bring in can be told better later on.

Let the Democracy Get Together.

From the Nashville American.
The first act in the drama of Democratic reform is the repeal of the Sherman law. Let the Democracy get together and perform its appointed tasks out of its own resources and convert the Republican bravado into the helpless whine of defeat. Otherwise the party will follow for the most egregious political failure in the annals of party history; and the victory will be with the Republicans.

Grant the First Position.

From the Springfield Republican.
The New York Tribune's hysterics have broken out in a new spot. In double leads it begs the workmen of the country to petition Congress to lay not its unholy hands on the sacred ark of McKinleyism. The Tribune's submarine factory has carried out its petition Congress at the ballot box to overthrow the Tribune's idol, and are waiting to have that petition granted before sending in another.

Mr. Carnegie.

From the New York News.
My, Carnegie plays a part in the world which has caused some smart or deceptive from his castles in Scotland he, from time to time, sends forth to America and causes to be printed certain pseudo-philosophic dissertations under which he hopes to cover up his greed and self-interest. So long as the Homestead factories shall stand they will constitute an impassable barrier between him and the work people of this country.

MEN OF MARK.

The Prince of Wales has 17 brothers-in-law, 16 uncles, 57 cousins and 58 nephews and nieces.

THACKERAY and Scott and other great authors had passed 40 years when they began to make a mark.

WILSON HARVEY, the most bow-legged boy in Greece, Greece, N. C., has had his legs made entirely straight.

J. GRANT CRAMER of Orange, N. J., newly appointed Instructor in French and German at Lehigh University, is a nephew of Gen. Grant.

PRESIDENT WOODRUFF of the Mormon Church, though 82 years old, managed to get about the Chicago Fair as well as most of the younger visitors.

SENATOR COLQUHOUN has so far recovered that he can now hear his colleagues talk while he reclines on the invalid chair in which he is wheeled on the floor.

PROF. VIKOROV, who has been appointed to examine what is supposed to be the skull of Sophocles, recently found in a Greek tomb, is one of the first living authorities in the world on ancient skulls.

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marked a large photograph, with his autograph.

When Queen Victoria dies her mortal remains will rest in the gray granite sarcophagus with the late lamented Prince Albert's ashes. Underneath the arms of the Queen and Prince Albert on the monument is inscribed: "Farewell, well beloved. Here at last I will rest with thee. With thee in Christ I will rise again."

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

(No matter written on both sides of the sheet can appear under this head.—Ed.)
The Married Teacher Question.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
Let the 1,500 teachers take a stand and demand their rights. Their right to decent salaries, their right to recognition in matters of promotion, their right to spend their wages as they please without the interference of Keddlesome Natties of school directors, their right to get married or stay single as they choose. Stand for every right that a teacher has. A stand for every right that a teacher has. A stand for every right that a teacher has.

But first the teacher must stand for a liberal education in ideas of organization, trust, justice and the good of the world. They start out with the idea that the teacher is their master and that the teacher who taught them all they know ought to be treated as such. In this idea they are encouraged by the ancient galleons among the directors, who speak in the same breath of "old teachers" and old and obsolete methods. They are encouraged by the remark "that there is no fool like an old teacher."

For years these younger teachers have looked upon their married comrades as stumblers in the way of advancement and promotion and strengthened the agitation against them.

The old suppose that these young ladies were forever inscribed against all the ills of life when they took the vows of celibacy. Because they are not in the pulch. Because they are self-respecting women.

But she is right. Teachers ought to take a stand. A stand against the influence of the pulch. A stand for better salaries. A stand for recognition in matters of promotion. A stand for the right to spend their wages as they please without the interference of Keddlesome Natties of school directors, their right to get married or stay single as they choose.

Head assistants ask why some of the older teachers are so much against them? Because they are not in the pulch. Because they are self-respecting women.

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Vigilant and Valkyrie.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
Those interested in such matters and many people are just now examining the pictures in the latest issue of Harper's Weekly of the "Vigilant" and "Valkyrie," as they looked in dry dock when receiving the final touches for the great race. The two hulls were turned upside down and bowsprit and rudder removed. I doubt very much whether anybody but an expert boat-builder could guess that they belonged to yachts, or any other nautical apparatus—except, perhaps, a submarine factory.

Many years ago I saw the world-famous America built for racing purposes and we all know that a racer she was—she served a model more or less modified, became the model of the finest of those American clipper ships, which forty years ago carried our flag in triumph to every port in the commercial world, running faster from New York to San Francisco than any other ship of the time.

The Vigilant and Valkyrie may or may not break all previous racing records, but they will be a fine model for any ship-builder to copy for anything except yachts. They are mere racing boats and nothing else, and none but a lunatic would dream of building a ship on their lines. In this important respect they are inferior to the America, for which any comparison is quite out of the question.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

READER.—Inquire at the book stores.
J. C. A. quarter of 1893 is worth \$2.50 at present.
B. L.—Shields rode the Sheriff on the date you mention.
T. E. N.—One-dollar gold piece of 1893 is worth \$2, and one of 1894, \$3.
FLORENCE.—Write to Director Benjamin of the Olympic Theater Orchestra.
S. V.—Write to the Editor of J. E. M.—No premium on any of your coins.
M. C.—The name of the leader of the orchestra in the Olympic Theater is J. E. M.—No premium on any of your coins.
M. C.—Apply for information to either the Dunn or the Bradstreet Commercial Agency.
READER.—Both the wedding and engagement rings are worn on the third finger of the left hand.
B. F. K.—The statistics you desire can be obtained from the owners of the vessel named.
F. H.—John M. Ward was a member of the New York League team previous to going to Brooklyn League team.
READER.—One-cent pieces coined from 1810 to 1815 inclusive are worth from 2 cents to 10 cents, according to their condition and age.
L. O.—Three-cent pieces coined between 1810 and 1815 inclusive are worth from 4 to 10 cents, according to their condition and age.
E. E. T.—I. Values of rare foreign coins are not given in this column. 2. The place you describe is not in this column.
OLD SUBSCRIBER.—I. The United States produces far more cotton than it uses. 2. Congressmen receive \$5,000 a year. They are paid no more when extra sessions are held.
J. S. S. Eureka, Ark.—It would require far more space than can be given in this column to explain the tenets of the Buddhists. Consult an encyclopedia for condensed description

A CRUEL PAIR.

English Society Shocked by a Tale of Childhood's Woes.

One Little One Dead and Two Others in Daily Danger.

WEALTHY MR. AND MRS. DANIEL PHELAN THE HEARTLESS PARENTS.

A History of Horrors—Revenge With Dynamite—Bomb-Throwing in North Platte—Brawl Murder of an Indian—Husband—A Colored Editor in Trouble—Dealers at Work—The Criminal Calendar.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The case of Mrs. Montague, sister-in-law of Lord Mandeville, who was sent to jail for cruelty to her children, is well remembered in America. This was recalled by a brief statement in the London papers a few days ago of the arrest on the same charge of a rich couple residing at sunnyside, Chester. The examining trial was held at Chester to-day, and the Post-Dispatch correspondent went down to report it. The developments were much more shocking even than those in the Montague case.

INCREDIBLE CRUELTY.

The defendants are wealthy residents of Chester, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Phelan. The wife is of French descent. They have two boys, aged 3 years and 20 months respectively. Three months ago they were tried for cruelty, but the prosecution failed through lack of evidence. They were again arrested this week. When the Post-Dispatch correspondent reached the court-room it was packed to the doors with excited listeners. Phelan is a stout, gray-haired man of 50 years, with a military bearing. The wife is stout and handsome. Both were elegantly dressed. A witness testified that both children were kicked, cuffed and beaten repeatedly, that the younger was given a dose of castor oil every day, and the elder was dosed every other day, that the younger was strapped to a chair and placed on the lawn in the broiling sun eight hours at a time and then taken into the house and kept strapped to the chair till bedtime and put in bed with his feet flat, flat on his back, with a nightgown pinned over to the bedclothes on either side; that the father often beat the younger child with a belt, having a heavy buckle, that the mother took a wire hairbrush over his head by repeated thumps, that she washed both children by placing them in a bath-tub and drenching them with buckets of water, that she once picked up the younger by the arms and a leg and threw it ten feet out of the bedroom, the child landing on the bridge of its nose, cutting it deeply; that the child once ran to its mother and touched her dress, whereupon she seized it by the ear and threw it the length of the room, leaving the ear on the carpet.

THE INFANT'S SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

The mystery of the case is increased by the fact that the woman gave birth to a fine baby on Sept. 4, that when the midwife left on the 15th the baby was in fine health, but its death was announced on the 26th. The autopsy shows that death was due to inflammation of the lungs. The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children desired to prosecute for murder, believing that death was caused by willful exposure, but had no evidence. The society's secretary declared that the death of both of the remaining children is certain unless means are found to take them from their parents.

At this point the examination was adjourned for a week.

FOR USING CANCELED STAMPS.

PORT SMITH, Ark., Oct. 7.—W. D. Oldham, who was arrested yesterday for using canceled stamps, an account of which appeared in these columns, was this morning arraigned before Judge Parker in the United States court and pleaded guilty to the charge.

A brief sketch of the case as it appeared in the testimony is as follows: About ten days ago Oldham, who was formerly a postmaster, went into the working department of the Postoffice at Port Smith, and took letters from his pocket, placed the dating and cancelling stamps thereon and put them in the distributing case. A postal clerk was standing near and saw that the stamps had already been canceled and immediately reported the matter to Inspector Houck, who, after taking a statement from the postal clerk, laid the case before the District Attorney, who ordered the prosecution. Oldham says that he is a stamp collector and that the stamps were placed on the letters through mistake. He was fined \$50.

A COLORED EDITOR'S TROUBLES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—James M. V. Johnson, known here as Harry Devre, editor of the Buffalo Independent, a Journal for colored people, was arrested here last evening on a charge of murder. The warrant was issued at Akron, O., and charges Johnson with killing Jacob Branch on Dec. 8, 1892. Johnson admits that he struck Branch, but claims that the blow was not sufficient to cause death. He will be taken back to Akron to-day. Johnson was a well-known colored man in Buffalo. His wife developed an affection for young Branch and Johnson became madly jealous. One morning when Branch was in the street, Johnson followed him and struck him, fracturing his skull, from the effect of which Branch died. Johnson fled to the effect of which Branch died. Johnson fled to the effect of which Branch died.

CUNNINGLY RAISED NOTES.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 7.—Raised \$20 certificates are being put into circulation along the railroads and in the interior. The notes are \$20 genuine bills in which the figures are covered with two taken from \$2 notes. One received at one of the banks to-day was so nicely executed that it would doubtless have passed had not the clerk happened to know that there were no \$20 bills of the series. How much more cleverly the country is being systematically worked. The raised notes are dangerous, in that not one man in twenty could detect the fraud.

A BOLD BLACK KNEEP.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 7.—Kirk Piercel, son of S. H. Piercel, late candidate for Governor of West Virginia on the People's ticket, was arrested yesterday for burglary. He was given a preliminary trial to-day and held in the sum of \$1,000 to answer. Young Piercel is the black sheep of a most estimable family. He was charged with breaking into a store in getting him out of scrapes. The boy was under \$2,000 bond for highway robbery when arrested on the charge of burglary.

APRAID OF THE PRISONER.

SHENLYVILLE, Ind., Oct. 7.—"Babe" Hawkins was acquitted yesterday of the charge of assault and battery with intent to murder ex-Sheriff Wm. McDougall. The people are indignant and many threaten to bring a new charge on his own motion and acquittal. He was tried in the Circuit Court on a similar charge on his own motion and acquitted. It was learned that the jury was intimidated by a mob of about 100 men, who threatened to break down the court-house and burn it to the ground if a man's life was attempted. The use of two officers, a jury could be found

which would have the courage to convict him.

A HUSBAND BRUTALLY MURDERED.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Oct. 7.—At Lexington, a railroad station north of this city, last night Charles O'Brien and Charles Robertson, employees of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, went to the house of Elias Griffin, a coal miner, with whose wife they were believed to have been in terms of great intimacy. To their surprise the men were met at the door by Griffin, when a quarrel ensued, during which Robertson drew his pistol and opened fire on Griffin, who fell to the ground, mortally wounded, and almost instantly expired. Griffin also fired upon him as he fell. The two murderers then fled, but later on went into Lexington and gave themselves up and were placed in jail. There were six witnesses to the affair, but only one was believed to be truthful. It was proven that the murdered man was unarmed. He was a tough character and had been in the penitentiary.

ACCUSED OF THE WARRETTAN MURDER.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Oct. 7.—Three men were arrested last night on the charge of having been implicated in the killing of the six members of the Warrethan family, which occurred near this place a few days ago. The men are from Williams, Oscar Brown and William Kaye, all farmers living in this vicinity. The prisoners were taken to the Marion county jail, where they will remain until their removal to the penitentiary. Their removal was delayed until this morning, because of the fact that while the evidence against them was strong, the crime was committed for the sake of obduracy, which the criminals were unable to find.

RED MEN AND RED LIQUOR.

PARIS, Tex., Oct. 7.—After the adjournment of the Choctaw Council at Tusahoma last night a number of Indians tumbled up and proceeded to raise sand. One undertook to board a freight train, but the brakeman pushed him off, whereupon he pulled his gun and fired three shots into a lumber car in which the Indians were packed. The shot killed one of the Indians, who was struck with a clinker while laboring under the spell that followed some one secured his pistol and rendered him harmless.

HEAVY BALLOTTING BY A JURY.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 7.—The jury in the case of James Cobb, charged with assault to kill James H. Cobb, a wealthy farmer, was charged to-day after having been out since Wednesday noon. The jury took over four hundred ballots and stood six for acquittal and five for conviction. The case was a conspiracy to kill Cobb out of the way on account of an old grudge, it is said.

A DRUG CLERK'S CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 7.—A drug clerk named Lopez had been arrested charged with criminal carelessness. He made a mistake in filling a prescription, giving a Mrs. Josefa Case, the wife of a prominent citizen, poison instead of quinine. The woman died in a few minutes after taking the drug.

REVENGE WITH DYNAMITE.

STOUT CITY, Mo., Oct. 7.—At Cherokee, Mo., Frank Juglar was to-day convicted of assault with intent to commit murder. Juglar was a saloon-keeper, against whom Elder Lawton of the Methodist Church had made a complaint. In revenge Juglar threw a dynamite bomb under Lawton's house in the night and nearly destroyed it, although none of the inmates were injured.

KILLED FOR TRESPASSING.

PARIS, Ky., Oct. 7.—Dick Clay, colored, was fatally shot this afternoon by Thomas T. Clay. He and four other negroes were trespassing on the farm of Mr. Clay and showed fight when ordered off. The farmer used his Winchester, the ball going through the negro's lungs.

THROTTLED TO KILL THE EDITOR.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 7.—A retired army officer of high rank visited the house of Frederick Harbich, editor of the *Tribune*, last night, and drew a revolver and fired. The shot went wide of the mark and Harbich fled to his room. The editor was not hurt, but the matter is being investigated.

FOR SELLING ADULTERATED FOOD.

PERU, Ind., Oct. 7.—The Board of Health of Peru has discovered that many merchants of that city have been selling milk and food adulterated with poisonous substances. Several of the guilty merchants have been arrested and heavily fined.

FOR EMBEZZLING POST-OFFICE FUNDS.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 7.—The examination of R. H. Ballinger, ex-assistant postmaster at this place, is going on. He has been indicted and is under bond on a charge of embezzling \$1,382 of post-office funds. He had filed the position for eight years and enjoyed a good reputation.

KILLED BY A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

STONEY, Neb., Oct. 7.—Andrew Anderson, a farmer near here, was shot and instantly killed by Eric Wikland, a neighbor, who was charged with jealousy. Wikland was familiar with Wikland's wife. The murderer was captured this morning.

TO LYNCH A REPRISAL PRISONER.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—Word from Desmet to the effect that there is great indignation because of Thompson's reprieve, and danger of lynching. An immense crowd is gathering and excitement is high.

A HIGH-TONED HORSESTEAL.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 7.—Marian Archer, a young man of good family, stole a horse from Mr. Adams at Parkersburg Wednesday night and was arrested in Grantsville last night and jailed.

UNKNOWN DEALERS.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Oct. 7.—Last night about 7 o'clock an engine and one car ran off the tracks. Twenty-five dollars worth of property was destroyed. Several passengers, but no one was hurt.

BORNED A RAILROAD OFFICE.

MACON, Mo., Oct. 7.—Two men named Thomas Hanoran and Vernon Hart broke into the office of the Wabash Passenger agent yesterday and stole \$50. They were captured four miles from here and are in jail.

NO USE IN FIGHTING FATE.

From the Chicago Tribune.
Goodyear: "I'm going to put in my guess on the number of beans in that jar in that clothing merchant's window."
Trappies: "What good will it do you?"
"What good? If I make the nearest guess you get twenty-five dollars and I buy 1000 drinks. That's the good it will do me."
"You needn't figure on that. It will go to somebody that doesn't drink. It always does."

GRAND-LEADER

100 doz Men's Heavy Mixed Merino Half Hose—damaged only in price—full seamless—At regular sale 25c—at this.....10c

50 dozen Men's extra heavy natural and indigo blue all-wool Half Hose, damaged only in price—at regular sale 35c—at this.....15c

30 doz Men's extra fine English Mixed Merino Half Hose—the best made, damaged only in price—at reg. sale 40c—at this.....19c

A big lot Misses' and Children's Black Ribbed Wool School Hose—damaged only in price—all sizes 6 to 8½—at.....10c

140 doz Ladies' extra fine lamb's wool Hose, black only—plain and ribbed—damaged only in price—at reg. sale 35c—at this.....15c

60 doz Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Balbriggan Vests, damaged only in price—at regular sale 35c—at this.....15c

150 doz Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—fine and soft and free from burrs, etc.—damaged only in price—at regular sale, \$1.25 per garment—at this.....75c

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GRAND-LEADER

100 doz Men's Heavy Mixed Merino Half Hose—damaged only in price—full seamless—At regular sale 25c—at this.....10c

50 dozen Men's extra heavy natural and indigo blue all-wool Half Hose, damaged only in price—at regular sale 35c—at this.....15c

30 doz Men's extra fine English Mixed Merino Half Hose—the best made, damaged only in price—at reg. sale 40c—at this.....19c

A big lot Misses' and Children's Black Ribbed Wool School Hose—damaged only in price—all sizes 6 to 8½—at.....10c

140 doz Ladies' extra fine lamb's wool Hose, black only—plain and ribbed—damaged only in price—at reg. sale 35c—at this.....15c

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QUARTER

Senator Voorhees Will Hoist the Black Flag Wednesday.

All Compromise Propositions Rejected by Administrationists.

Secretary Carlisle Carries Them the President's Wishes.

Stiveries Solidifying Their Organization to Make a Struggle for Compromise—Plans Proposed by Shrewd Workers on Sectional and Personal Prejudices—Talk in the Senate on Repeal, With Remarks from Senator Stewart—How the Senate Will Handle the Issue—Stand-Down in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—When the repeal bill was laid before the Senate to-day, Mr. Voorhees arose and said:

"I desire this morning to state, in the hearing of the Senate and of the country, that on Wednesday next after the meeting of the Senate I shall ask it to continue in session until a vote is taken on the pending measure, and I shall ask and expect Senators to maintain a quorum for the transaction of business until the end of the session."

"I might say more, but more is not necessary. I give this notice in order that Senators may govern themselves accordingly in the performance of the duty which they owe to the public."

There was no response to this announcement from either side of the Chamber. The silver leaders were in their seats, but they offered neither protest against the terms proposed nor any further excuse for their party. They silently accepted the challenge and went to work at perfecting their organization for the coming day.

REVIVED TALK OF COMPROMISE.
This willingness on the part of the silver men to at last come to close quarters, and the interview with Senator Sherman preceding compromise, which is the topic of the hour here, have served to revive the talk of compromise on every hand. Mr. Sherman admits the correctness of the interview, and the influence the deliverance is exerting is due to the fact that the Ohio Senator is not only an experienced legal legislator with a trained eye for results, but is in the confidence of many Senators and therefore in a position to know a good deal of inside history. The assumption is, therefore, more particularly so on the part of the silver men, that Mr. Sherman at this late day in the contest would not make a prediction based upon mere rumor, or cloak-room gossip. The generally accepted belief is that he has heard something which he regards as authoritative and definite, and which induces him to join his faith to those who have the play in hand and to their ability to carry out their programme.

Lead as this talk of compromise is to day, no trace is yet to be got of a proposition strong enough to pass the Senate. There are no end of rumors, and these are based upon the various amendments and substitutes that have been offered to the repeal bill. All of these relate to the continued purchase of silver bullion, some of them contain a provision for the free coinage of silver, and the question to take into consideration the whole question, while others are for strengthening the gold reserve in the Treasury.

These are the ingredients with which the compromise men are working, and out of them compromise, if at all, must be evolved. There are minor points to be considered, such as the withdrawal of all small notes from circulation, but they are not being pressed at this time.

WILL WILLIAMSON SILENT.
The silver men will be content if they can get with the purchase and coinage of 2,000,000 ounces of bullion per month for three or even two years. That will enable them to keep up active and aggressive action of the free coinage, and they will wait until the next congressional campaign, and to go into that with the claim of having achieved a victory at this time.

Stewart and Jones may stand out for a larger purchase of bullion, but Teller, and those who treat the question with indifference, are anxious to make terms of some kind, and are not disposed to carry their bluff too far. They want what they call "recognition" for silver pending an appeal to the country, and the purchase of a smaller amount even than 2,000,000 per month would satisfy them as a compromise.

The second issue is ardently put in the form of strengthening the gold reserve in the Treasury. It is distinctly a bid for Eastern support, though as yet no Eastern man has been caught by it. The claim is to be drawn on to the Treasury of the Treasury with the power to strengthen the gold reserve upon terms of most advantage to the Government. The bonds are to draw 8 per cent.

The Southern men want a short time, say ten years, but the Western men are willing to vote a thirty year bond. This point is still much in dispute. But bonds of some kind enter into the compromise calculation, and the fact is being held out that this is the only chance to secure them.

SHARP POINTS.
A bond issue as an independent proposition could never, the anti-repealers are declaring, pass Congress in times of peace. The question of a monetary commission is also shrewdly drawn from the said point of the silver man. The proposition is that the commission be composed of nine members; three Senators to be named by the Vice-President, and three Representatives to be named by the Speaker of the House, and three persons from private life to be named by the President by and with the consent of the Senate. The silver men express themselves as willing to sustain the report of a commission composed in its majority of the selections of Vice-President Stevenson and Speaker Crisp, both of whom are regarded as being unfriendly to silver.

The repealers are as busy as their opponents preparing for the supreme test. Mr. Voorhees has the assurance of a full attendance of his supporters on Wednesday. He means business, and he expects others to follow him.

It is not a Senator in favor of repeal will be able to shrink his duty without exposing his dereliction. Rumors of Luke-warmerism are rife, but prior to Wednesday night nothing conclusive on this point can be gathered. The Secretary Carlisle made a visit to the Senate wing of the Capitol this afternoon. Those included in the expected unusual session, he had just created a mild sensation. He had just created a mild session conference with the President, and some important message for individual Senators or the benefit of the body at large. If such was the case he did not take pains to furnish the public with the same information.

He spent about two hours' time in the Senate wing, and he was seen by several Senators in the marble room and in the room of the Finance Committee, but did not enter the Senate chamber. A close observer, with whom he conversed was Senator Voorhees and Harris.

WHAT IT MEANT.
A report was soon set in circulation that he had been sent as the President's personal and official representative to arrange the terms of an agreement with the opposing forces of the Democratic party in the Senate, and there were Senators ready to name the terms which he had offered. Inquiry, however, developed the fact that they were merely dealing in surmises. The purpose of the Secretary's visit seems to have been to be the opposite of those attributed to him by the majority. Senator Vance said that Mr. Carlisle has gone to the Capitol for the purpose of preventing a compromise and Senator Voorhees virtually confirmed this statement.

After his conference Mr. Carlisle said that the Administration forces had no compromise to offer, and that they were determined to make the fight on the old line; that the contest would continue for the repeal of the National Bankruptcy Act, and that the bill would be devoted to speech-making; and on Wednesday the Senate session would be begun; that he had had assurances that there would be a quorum of repeal Senators on Wednesday, and that he would resign until the bill could be disposed of, and that there would be no adjournment until it should be passed.

WHAT SENATORS THINK.
It would seem, therefore, that there is to be a compromise. It cannot come until after the night session, but it is not out of the question that there are very few of the repeal Senators as sanguine of the success of the night sessions or of the success of the bill in its present shape as Mr. Voorhees asserts. A large majority of the Senators assert that the bill cannot be passed except in a modified form, and that the Senate will be virtually unanimous in the assertion that if no compromise is reached a recess of the Senate until December will be necessary, which would virtually mean the abandonment of the bill. Senator Jones, who has identified himself with either side, said to-day that the inevitable result of the night session experiment would be an adjournment until the next day.

It was stated at the Capitol to-day that Senator McPherson had deserted unconditionally, and would advocate compromise. The Senate was divided into two camps, pure and simple, said the Senator. The repealers are in the majority, but none of it proceeds from me, the light is on the other side. The silver men are in the majority, but none of it proceeds from me, the light is on the other side.

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THE SENATE YESTERDAY.
When the Senate met to-day the President laid before it a telegraphic petition from the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, urging speedy action on the repeal bill.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep.) of Colorado offered a resolution that the committee on Finance to report a bill for the coinage of gold and silver in accordance with the policy set forth in the bill reported by the committee Aug. 28, 1898, being House bill No. 1.

Mr. Jones (Rep.) of Tennessee offered a resolution, which was referred, creating a committee on Finance to report a bill for the coinage of gold and silver in accordance with the policy set forth in the bill reported by the committee Aug. 28, 1898, being House bill No. 1.

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BOLD HIGHWAYMEN

They Hold Up Farmers on the Columbia Bottom Road.

TWO DARING ROBBERIES AT THE POINTS OF REVOLVERS LAST NIGHT.

The robbers got \$45 from Edward Hinkle, and smaller sums from George Redenbesser and August Vorlesand—Man Robbed Near the Union Depot—Police News.

Edward Hinkle, living near Black Jack, in St. Louis County, and George Redenbesser, living in St. Louis County, on the Columbia Bottom road, were driving to the city last evening in a buggy, and were held up on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy bridge on the Columbia Bottom road about 8 o'clock p. m. by three negroes and robbed. From Hinkle \$45 was taken and \$1.25 from Redenbesser. The negroes are described as two of them being about 6 feet tall and very black, and the other not so tall and lighter. The negroes were all armed with revolvers. About an hour previous, August Vorlesand, a farmer living near the Chain of Rocks in St. Louis County, was held up at the same place by three negroes believed to be the same, and robbed of \$25.

While the Family Was Away. The residence of John F. Sexton, 1012 Newstead avenue, was burglarized yesterday afternoon during the absence of the family, who were visiting the Fair. Entrance was effected by placing a ladder against the second story window which had been left unfastened. The thief or thieves thoroughly looted the house, apparently in a hasty manner, for almost every drawer and cupboard was ransacked, everything of value being carried away with those articles. The most valuable things left lying in heaps on the floor, clothing, jewelry and small articles of value worth in all about \$500 were carried off. The matter was reported to the police, but there is no clue to the perpetrators.

Accused of Larceny. Gus Peel was arrested last night on suspicion of having stolen a wrap valued at \$35 from Helen Vanocourt an inmate of an immoral resort at 1200 Pine street. A boy was sent to the place Thursday evening to get a wrap belonging to Mollie English, another inmate of the place, and a colored servant girl named Eliza gave the boy the Vanocourt woman's wrap. Peel is suspected of having sent the boy for the wrap, and of having fixed it with the colored girl to send the Vanocourt woman's wrap.

An Alleged Forged Check. The police are looking for a man named George H. Howard, who is wanted on a charge of forgery. He is described as a man for J. L. Prescott & Co., agents for Pearlina soap. Yesterday afternoon he visited the grocery store of Henry Oster, 5400 Chestnut street, and presented a check for \$25.00 in payment of a debt of \$3, receiving \$24.50 in change. The check was drawn on the Eastern Bank and was purported to be signed by J. L. Prescott & Co., per L. H. P. The signature is said to be a forgery. Howard is thought to have left for Chicago last night.

Claims He Stole Her Clothes. Pearl Fletcher, colored, living at 1010 Morgan street, called at the Prosecuting Attorney's Office yesterday afternoon and wanted to get a warrant against Frank Shaw with whom she has been living, claiming that Shaw stole all of her clothing excepting a wrapper which she had on. Assistant Prosecuting Attorney J. H. McLaughlin said he would issue the warrant for the day and she could get no warrant.

Held Up Near the Depot. Wallace McFarland, who is stopping at the Capital Hotel, Ninth and Chestnut streets, was held up near the Union Depot at an early hour yesterday morning and robbed of \$20 and a knife.

Fought With Two Unknowns. George Kuhn, 25 years of age, living at 507 North Second street, got into a fight with two unknown men at Kookuk street and Broadway last night. One of them struck him over the left eye with a heavy stick which fractured his skull. Dr. Jordan dressed the wound at the Dispensary and sent him to the City Hospital.

Stabbed in the Hip. Peter Mallinero of 10 North Levee got into a quarrel with a man peddling chickens last night, on the Levee, and was stabbed in the left hip. He was attended at the Dispensary and went home.

Stolen While He Drank. John Krotz of 204 North Broadway visited Louis Cella's saloon, Sixth and Morgan streets last night, and while taking a drink his watch was taken from his pocket.

A FEMALE FOOTPAD.

Jennie Hutson, Colored, Arrested for Assaulting and Robbing Mrs. A. Johnson.

Jennie Hutson, colored, was arrested last night for 207 Pine street was the victim. She was walking on Twenty-first street about 8 o'clock and as she was passing a lonesome part of the street near St. Charles street, a dark form sprang from a doorway and felled her with a blow of some blunt instrument. The weapon proved to be an empty bottle in the hands of a muscular colored woman who struck Mrs. Johnson on the head. After knocking her down, the female footpad went through Mrs. Johnson's pockets and took her pocket book containing \$2.50. All the money she had about her. The negroess then tore Mrs. Johnson's shawl off of her and started to make her escape. Mrs. Johnson, who had been stunned, recovered by this time and began to scream. Her cries attracted Officers Weigel and Clark to the scene and they arrested the colored woman as she was making off. A negro man was with the woman and was also arrested, but released as he took no part in the robbery. Mrs. Johnson's injury was dressed at the Dispensary and she was sent home. She is not seriously hurt. The colored woman, who gave the name of Jennie Hutson, was locked up at the Four Courts. Mrs. Johnson fully identified the negro woman as her assailant.

Nearly Swamped With Business. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 7.—The \$10 round-trip rate from Kansas City to Chicago became effective yesterday, and passenger business, which has been dwindling on account of high rates, almost swamped the Chicago lines. According to the usual way of estimating capacity of passenger cars, 4,200 people left Kansas City for Chicago last night, and of this number about 2,000 started from Kansas City. Today the travel was heavier, fully 5,000 people taking advantage of the cheap rates.

NO VISITOR SHOULD leave St. Louis without first seeing the grandest jewelry store in the world, the lowest-price house in America for diamonds, watches and silverware. Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway, cor. Locust.

Injured by a Wagon.

Jerry O'Brien, an old man 60 years of age, while crossing Sixth and Market streets was struck by a St. Louis Transfer Co's wagon last evening and knocked down. Dr. Jordan thinks he has sustained internal injuries. He was sent to the City Hospital.

EMINENT MEN.

Great Unanimity of Our Most Prominent Citizens.

Men of Standing Whose Word Is a Powerful Indorsement.

The Agent for the Great Prudential Insurance Company Speaks.

This is positive and convincing. Joseph Brundage, Esq., whose office is No. 5 Academy of Music, Newburg, N. Y., the agent of the great Prudential Insurance Co., is widely known as a prominent and influential business man.

He is of the type of eminent men whose word commands belief, and we gladly publish what he says because we know it to be true and because others will be assured of its truth by his own powerful words.

"I was broken down in health and most used up," he said. "I was terribly nervous and could not sleep nights. I was also troubled with dyspepsia in its worst form. All the food I ate almost killed me with pain, indigestion, gas and bloating of the stomach.

"I commenced to take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and took five bottles. I now feel a hundred times better, in fact I am all right and can eat anything without hurting me a bit and sleep well and soundly.

"One of the peculiar features of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is the fact that so many eminent persons, people foremost among ministers, physicians, scientists and the best known and most prominent business men, recommend the use of this valuable medicine.

They do it because they know that it cures and because they feel that the weight of their name and influence will be strong in urging others to try this great cure of disease and to be cured.

The remedy is purely vegetable and harmless and druggists sell it for \$1. It is the prescription and discovery of the well-known physician, Dr. Greene of 35 W. 4th st., New York, the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, who can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

YELLOW FEVER'S SPREAD.

Hunger is Increasing the Number of Cases at Brunswick.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 7.—There were thirty-five new cases of yellow fever reported today and one death here. The fatal cases are that of Eugene Dart. The new cases are: Whites—Henry Fries, E. J. Perdue, Jacob H. Otto, Florence Otto, W. B. Mapus, Henry Cox, Colored—Henry Pinkney, Lina Allison, A. R. Nelson, Jack Mack, J. L. Nelson, Belle Hackett, John King, Rachel Seant, Francis Gazaway, Mingo Hawkins, Amelia Armstrong, Sheridan and Agnes Armstrong, Julia Smith, Evans, Wesley, Chas. Kelly, Walter Gambrell, Isaac Stevens, Ray Ferguson, Fannie Jernien, Charlotte Scott, W. S. Bullock, Young Buchanan, Houston Floyd, Josephine Artwell, Harris Moody, J. H. Horning, Irving Cummings and Mattie Jordan.

Recapitulation—Number of cases under treatment, 177; discharged up to date, 66; died, 16; ratio of mortality, 7.3 per cent. The fever is making very little headway. There are hundreds of women and children here who do not get enough to eat. The doctors think they would have better success in checking the spread of the disease if the people were better fed. It is hoped this appeal will not be in vain.

A DIVINITY STUDENT FOOLED.

He Married by Mail and Finds He Has Been Deceived.

HAVENHILL, Mass., Oct. 7.—Frank P. Williams, a divinity student of Merrimack, a few months ago answered a matrimonial advertisement. The other person represented herself to be a wealthy widow of Denver, Colo. Her name was Ellen Duntton. The correspondence seemed to cause mutual pleasure and photographs were exchanged. Finally the couple were married by mail, certificates were exchanged and each went before a magistrate with a copy of the vows of the other signed, sealed and sworn to. They were man and wife, but apparently never met. Williams expected when he got to the West to settle down as the respected pastor of a little parish. Three weeks ago he left the home of his birth with scarcely his fare. To-day a letter received from him tells the sad story that the affair was a huge joke; there is no such widow. He is not married and is now in a strange land without friends or money.

Passed a Confederate Bill.

About 9:30 o'clock last night Fannie Wilson, living at 2345 Bismark street, went into a store kept by Mrs. Rosenthal, 2323 South Broadway, and purchased a quantity of goods, tendering in payment \$20 Confederate bill. Mrs. Rosenthal gave her the change, amounting to about \$18, but soon afterwards perceived her error when she saw the woman, caught her and recovered her goods and money. She refused to prosecute Fannie Wilson.

Diamond Rings, mounted in artistic style, \$15 to \$500, at Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway, cor. Locust. Write for catalogue.

Dropped Dead at the Table.

At 11:40 o'clock last evening August Frie, a brushmaker, 42 years of age, residing at 1006 South Seventh street, dropped dead while sitting at the table. It is supposed his death was due to heart disease.

The Opportunity Of a Lifetime!

Is Offered This Week to Secure

High-Grade Goods at Lowest Grade Prices.

To-Morrow Morning We Shall Place on Our Counters at Sacrifice Prices the Choice Bargains Quoted Below.

Shoes—(Second floor, adjoining Millinery.) As is well known the small space Barr's can devote to Shoes precludes their keeping any but the very best grades. Here are some of our Monday bargains: 1000 pairs of Woman's Oxfords, in all sizes but narrow widths, and for that reason offered at \$1 and \$1.50 pair; former prices were \$2 and \$2.50. Our hand-sewed \$3 Shoe is the best in the city. Every pair guaranteed. For \$4 and \$5 we have the best shoe on earth, both for style and comfort. Infants' shoes, very nice ones, for 50c, 75c and \$1.

Staple Notions—Fancy Trimming Braid in black and colors, all new shades, at 7c yard. 9-in. whalebone in Woven Casing, 20c yard. Barr's Best Stockinet Dress Shields, No. 3, 20c pair. 75c pieces Fancy Silk Garter Elastic in black and colors, 20c yard; worth 40c.

Gloves—We are the only agents for St. Louis for P. Centemeri & Co.'s perfect-fitting Kid Gloves. Every genuine pair is stamped in left-hand glove. Children's 4-button Kid Gloves, worth \$1, for 60c. Ladies' 4-button Kid Gloves, in all the new fancy colors, fancy buttons to match, worth \$1.50, \$1.15.

Books and Stationery—(Near Elevator, main floor.) Writing Tablets, letter size, 5c. A large line of Tablets, smooth and rough finish, 100 sheets, 7c. A new book for boys, "Lost in the Wilderness," by Lieut. R. H. Jayne, 35c. A new set of books by the famous writer for boys, E. S. Ellis, 3 volumes, \$2.15 set.

Embroidery—(East Aisle, Sixth street.) 500 Apron Lengths, H.S. border, 8-inch width, 1 1/2 yards in apron, 50c each, worth 85c. 300 Apron Lengths, scalloped edges; fine work, 1 1/2 yards in Apron, \$1 each; worth \$1.50. 40-inch India Linen Flouncing, H. S. border or 3-inch wide French embroidered edges, for infants' robe, 25c yard; worth \$1.50 yard. 1 1/2 to 3-inch Fancy Wash Lace and Inserting, 5c yard; worth 20c and 25c. 4-inch Real Irish Lace, 15c yard; worth 45c. 1 1/2-inch Real Medici Inserting, 5c yard; worth 20c. 2 to 4-inch Black Chantilly Lace, 15c yard; worth 25c.

Ribbon Remnants—A lot of Ribbon remnants, 1 inch wide, beautiful goods, for neck or hair ribbons, 1 1/2 yard length, 15c; worth 25c; 1-inch all-silk fancy ribbons, beautiful goods, 2c yard, worth from 40c to 60c; No. 9 all-silk, satin and gros-grain ribbons, all colors, 15c yard; No. 9 all-silk Faille, satin edge, all colors, 15c yard.

Fancy Goods in Notion Section—China Silk and Gauze Fans, 25c each; worth 75c. Feather Fans of all colors, 5c each; regular \$1 goods. Leather Glove and Handkerchief Sets, 75c each; worth \$1.25. Embossed Leather Music Rolls, special bargain, 50c each.

Millinery—(Second Floor.) We feel perfectly safe in saying that there is no such stock of handsome Millinery in St. Louis and that our prices are lower than elsewhere on the North American Continent for the same goods. 320 Beautifully Trimmed Hats, all colors, at \$2.50 each, worth \$4; a bargain. 104 Trimmed Hats, the very latest styles, at \$4.98, worth from \$7 to \$9 each. 40 dozen Black Boas at 29c; reduced from 50c; to be seen in our Millinery Department; the correct thing. 16 dozen Black Boas, 3/4 length, at 50c; these goods are regularly sold at \$1.00.

Dress Goods—(West aisle, main floor, directly under skylight.) Richly quiet and quietly rich—you may think that a distinction without a difference, but come to Barr's and see the new dress goods for yourself. 300 pieces all-wool Hop Sacking, all desirable shades, 40 and 45 inches wide, 38c; real value, 85c. 180 pieces Changeable Whipcord Serges and Diagonals, 20c; worth 35c.

Cloaks, Suits and Furs.

—Second Floor, North End.

Ladies' Stylish, Well Made, Perfect Fitting Suits, like illustration, lined throughout, and positively ALL WOOL, in the very stylish shade of Havana Brown, all sizes 32 to 38. Made by men tailors. Now notice the price, only

\$5.75.

Why, you couldn't buy the material for the money!

On a Separate table, about 30 Ladies' Suits, just one or two of a kind, going to make a swift sacrifice of them. Look at the ticket! Take your pick of them at just half what they are marked!

A big table load of Girls' School Cloaks, all sizes up to 14 years, at \$2, \$3, \$3.50, \$4.50, which is half and less than half they were made to sell for.

Silks—(Opposite Wool Dress Goods, main floor.) If you haven't one or more of the pretty, dressy, bright-hued or subdued and rich silken Waists now is your opportunity to buy at Barr's sacrifice prices. One large lot of Plaid Taffeta Silks, 75c; real value, \$1.10. 115 pieces Changeable Silks, hopsack weave, 85c; worth \$1.25. 78 pieces Black Satin Duchesse, 98c; worth \$1.25.

Upholstery Section—(Second Floor, South End.) Brass and Iron Beds are rapidly taking the place of the heavy, clumsy ones of wood. See what we offer—and the prices!!! At our big sale of Brass and Iron Bedsteads—we will guarantee the lacquer and finish of our Brass Beds equal to any manufactured. Full size Brass Beds for this week \$10.75; worth \$27.50. Full size Brass Beds, with canopies, \$32.50; worth \$40.00. Full line Brass Beds, with round and square canopies and Italian Arms, \$57.50 each; reduced from \$75.00. Iron Beds, with springs, white and black enameled, with Brass Trimmings, \$8.00 to \$16.00. Full size Iron Beds, white enameled, with canopy, \$17.50 each; reduced from \$25.00. Full line of Iron and Brass Cribbs from \$8.00 to \$27.50.

Household Section—(Basement) There are always bargains in this section, but this week there are special leaders well worthy attention of economically-inclined housewives. Wire Coat Hangers, 3c each; household ammonia, triple strength, 8-oz. bottle, 5c. Sad Irons, per pound, 3c. Household Clothes Wringers, pure rubber rolls, \$1.65. China Cuspidors, decorated, 35c. Monday will be "Broom Day" at Barr's. 20c brooms, 10c; 25c brooms, 13c; 30c brooms, 15c; 35c brooms, 18c; 40c brooms, 20c.

Linens—The fame of Barr's Linen Section Gate. Every handsomely set table is a reminder of the snowy naperery at Barr's. This week we offer Hemstitched Linen Table Sets, all sizes, at about half regular prices: 500 dozens All-White Linen Towels, size 20x38, will go at \$2 per dozen; don't miss them. 250 dozens Bleached Damask Napkins, 20x20 inches, at \$1.25 per dozen. You cannot duplicate them at this price.

Men's Furnishings—These are extremely low in price, extremely high in value. Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, heavy-weight, extra good quality and actually worth \$1.25; our price to-morrow is only \$1. Men's Cashmere Half Hose, double heels and toes, colors black, brown and blue, and only 35c pair. Men's black and white striped Silk Suspenders, 50c; worth \$1.

Blankets, Carriage Robes and Horse Blanket Dep't.

Our stock of these goods was never as large and the prices never as low. We take great care in selecting nothing but best makers' goods. We will offer no shoddy stuff. White Blankets, \$1.75 pair, to finest California Blankets, \$21 pair. Gray Blankets, \$1 pair, to fine all-wool goods at \$9. Scarlet Blankets, \$2.25 pair, to \$9.50. Crib Blankets, \$1.35 pair to \$7.50. Full line of Traveling Wrapper and Pullman Blankets. Horse Blankets, both square and shaped, 75c to \$6.50 each. All weights in Carriage Robes from \$5.50 to \$20 each. Push Lap Robes, \$3.25 to \$15. Down Quilts, \$3.75 each, to the finest Eider Down at \$50.

Send for Barr's New Fall and Winter Catalogue.



Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

DE FRANCE OR ELLIOTT.

In Either Case the Prisoner Has Bank Troubles to Explain.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 7.—De France, who has been arrested at Detroit, is said to be the same man who represented a large investment company under the name of Elliott, and who obtained two genuine drafts for \$400 each from the Bank of Commerce of this city. He deposited one in St. Paul at the St. Paul National Bank and another in Minneapolis at the Quire Flour City Bank. After inquiries the two banks found that the drafts were good and Elliott thereupon put a draft in each of the banks for \$50,000 each. He secured of this amount \$15,000 from each bank. The New York bank sent the \$25,000 checks telegraphed the Bank of Commerce of Indianapolis, which promptly answered that the drafts were forged. This was the last heard of Elliott here.

A Deceiver in Peril.

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 7.—While Sheriff Fugh was conveying James More, charged with betraying a young woman and also with procuring a criminal operation, to the train to-day a mob assembled. They tried to take the prisoner, but Fugh drew his revolver and thwarted their purpose. Several shots were fired at the train as it pulled out.

Non-Union Switchmen at Work.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 7.—Two crews of non-union switchmen were put to work in the yards to-day under protection of police. No disturbance occurred and the strikers claim no violence will be offered. The Memphis & Charleston strike is unchanged.

THE JOBY CASE.

Judge Langdon and the Attorneys Differ in Points of Law.

Crows Point, Ind., Oct. 7.—Judge Langdon at first refused to hear the attorneys in the Joby Case to-day, but the attorneys for the defense insisted upon a hearing, he then consented. After hearing the arguments he refused to make a decision the case, saying that he had changed his mind since Thursday. He continued that had an application for a receiver for Joby been made before him he did not think he would have appointed one, neither did he think there was any necessity for a receiver. The opinion of the majority of the attorneys at the bar is to the effect that the defense made a mistake by not letting the criminal case come to trial this week. If they had tried an acquittal would have been certain, as it would have been impossible to obtain a jury in Lake County that would have returned a verdict of guilty.

Chaos in Russia.

St. Petersburg, Russia, Oct. 7.—The cholera victims in this city have been chiefly workmen employed on the fortifications and among the riverine population. The epidemic is decreasing, and it is also less malignant in the present, but the figures reported show but slight variation in the progress of the disease several months, and this in spite of the sanitary measures taken. In all overcity provinces of Russia have been infected with the disease. The greatest sufferer has been Padoia, where the cases have averaged 1,000 a week. Next to this is Volhynia, which provides 80 cases are reported weekly.

"UTOPIA, LIMITED."

Gilbert and Sullivan's New Opera a Howling Success.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Savoy Theater was crowded to-night, hundreds being unable to gain an entrance. There was tremendous applause after each act and at the end of the performance, so loud and prolonged was the applause that W. D. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan were obliged to respond three times. Finally they appeared on the stage, giving a public reception. Everybody that could get near them seized their hands and shook them heartily. They were congratulated on every side and the cheering did not cease until they had left the stage. Theater-lovers and those capable of judging vote the performance fully equal if not better than the old style of witty dialogue. The music was harmonious and pleasing. It is believed that "Utopia, Limited or the Flower of Progress" is destined to resuscitate a new Gilbert and Sullivan era.

Confessed Judgment for \$50,000.

New York, Oct. 7.—In the Supreme Court to-day, William H. McCormack confessed judgment in favor of the Bidwell Manufacturing Co., for \$50,000. Mr. McCormack, with William B. Krug and George E. Bidwell, constitute the firm known as the Colts Patent Firearms Manufacturing Co., which owes the Bidwell company \$50,000 on notes, and \$17.64 costs. A few days ago Mr. Krug confessed judgment for the full amount, and Mr. McCormack followed his example to-day.

PINE STEALS.

Sensational Testimony Elicited in Minnesota's Investigation.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 7.—The pine lands Investigating Committee closed its session to-day. Comparatively little testimony has been taken, but some of it sensational in the extreme. The cases reported at this meeting were from Itasca and Pine Counties and the shortage amounts to several million feet. Millions of feet of logs have been cut from the State school lands for which no account has been rendered to the State. A number of big lumber companies, as well as the State officials having the timber lands in charge, are implicated in the testimony, but their side of the story has not yet been heard, and it may throw an altogether different light on the matter.

DRIVEN OUT OF LONDON.

A Woman Notorious as a Blackmailer Compelled to Leave the Metropolis.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The secret police have just concluded successfully, one of the most difficult and delicate pieces of work ever placed in their hands, by driving out of this country the most notorious blackmailer of the present generation. Without the necessity for a public trial and its attendant scandalous revelations. The blackmailer was an American woman, Amelia Hairs, alias Mrs. Chinn, a operatic singer. Now a little more than 30 years old, although she looks much younger. Since 1881 she has been engaged in blackmailing schemes.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

Work of the Closing Session of the International Congress.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The closing session of the International Congress on Patents and Trade Marks was presented this afternoon. Papers were ready by Mr. William G. Dodge, of Washington, and Hon. Benjamin Butterworth. A committee was appointed to suggest necessary changes in the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to patents and for bringing about a greater harmony in the patent laws of various nations. A strong resolution was passed urging upon Congress the matter of the repeal of section 4,627 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which limits the life of American patents to the shortest term granted by a foreign country for the same invention.

President and Cashier in Jail.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Henry Marston and E. F. Duvel, who were respectively President and Cashier of the bank of Marston & Co., which failed about a year ago, were arrested here to-day. It is alleged that they are co-sureties to the amount of \$50,000, and that the amount was drawn from the depositors. The bank failed for \$20,000, but it was at first thought that it was an honorable assignment.

Mother and Daughter Killed.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 7.—While Mrs. Matthews and her daughter were crossing the tracks of the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Agincourt, near here, this morning, they were run down by a train and instantly killed.

THE DELICATESSEN CAFE

115 OLIVE STREET.
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

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Price Lists and other Commercial Printing done for CASH at Bottom Prices.

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Phone 1001. 1001 LOCUST ST.

CITY NEWS.

A MISSING SCIENTIST.
Private matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Discher, 214 Pine st.

He May Yet Be Discovered Among the Wilds of the Arctic.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript gives an account of the life of John M. Verhoff, the scientist of the first Peary expedition, who did not return last September in the Kite, and whom the world read of as "lost in a crevasse," but whose relatives, friends, the correspondent says, believe him still alive. The story is most interesting. Verhoff was a direct descendant of one of the officers of the "Old Swiss Guard" of Paris, so that he ought to have been brave if he had any of anything. His father, a wealthy merchant of Louisville, died while Verhoff was a baby, and he was brought up by his mother, a very talented woman, who had charge of his training. When only 10 years old he was remembered as a "baby" and called "When I grow to be a man I shall go to Greenland and live with the Eskimoes and find the North Pole." From that time this was his sole aim. Says the correspondent:

"He early learned to read for himself, and delighted in books of travel, telling his young schoolmates that he meant to go to the North Pole. He was born with a purpose in life and early began to deny himself any taste or pleasure that would conflict with it. He never ate but two meals a day and that of the plainest and most nutritious kind of food. He would never wear an overcoat in the very coldest weather, sleeping at night under but one cover. He devoted himself to a rigid course of training in the gymnasium, strengthening every muscle and with his hands. He rode all the way from Louisville, Ky., to New Haven, Conn., on his bicycle when he entered Yale college, the first attempt at that time to travel on one. All his feats of strength and daring, as jumping from roof to roof on a sleety morning in January, were the result of his skill. He was a strong, manly, brave youth. He dared to live alone, as he had often done while yet a boy, subsisting himself for periods of time, testing his strength of endurance in walking in rough places, until at last he had acquired the strength to walk sixty miles a day continuously."

When Peary organized his expedition, Verhoff paid a large sum for the privilege of joining it, and if these stories of his training are true it is not surprising that he should have been better prepared than when the relief party charged of the expedition Verhoff became his own master, and improved his opportunity to attempt still further the great object of his life. Peary himself reported as having called him "the most faithful and conscientious young man I ever saw, so reliable that I had no hesitations in sending exploration companies into the Arctic this summer, and I should indeed be happy that Verhoff still lives it is likely the world will hear of him."

The Best Merchant Tailoring Shop of Pine Woollens Ever Brought to St. Louis.

We want orders from people who have never been in our store, and to open the way for acquaintance we will make English Trousers to order for \$3 and out of a line of Choice Woollens we will make Coats and Vests to order for \$22.

MILLS & AYER, L.
Broadway and Pine.

Precautions Taken at Banks.

The Bank of England's doors are now so finely balanced, says an English exchange, that the clerk by pressing a knob under his desk can close the outer doors instantly, and they cannot be opened again except by special process. This is done to prevent the daring and ingenious unemployed of our great metropolis from robbing the national institution.

The bullion department of this and other great English banking establishments are nightly submerged in several feet of water by the action of machinery.

In some of the London banks the bullion departments are connected with the manager's sleeping quarters, and the entrance can not be effected without setting off an alarm that would wake the dead.

If a dishonest official during the day or night should take even as much as one of a pile of gold or silver coins, the whole pile would instantly sink and a pool of water take its place, besides letting every person in the establishment know of the theft.

WEDDING GIFTS.

CUT-GLASS DOULTON,
SOLID SILVER WARE,
CRYSTAL WORKS AND DRESSES,
AND MARBLE WARE,
EVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY,
MUSIC BOXES, SEVERE WARE,
CLOCKS AND WATCHES,
DIAMONDS, JEWELS, ETC.

The low prices will please you.

MEMMO & JACARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. Broadway and Locust.

Send for Catalogue; 2,000 engravings.

The Cherokee Strip.

John Kenrich Bangs in Harper's Weekly.

When Tompkins heard them across of the Cherokee he was free.

He thought he'd like to go 'an' get a farm for him and me.

But he had no ambition for to 'boom' when I would let.

In comfort on my old place here, 'an' keep out of the way.

So Bill he started out alone to join the boomers' band.

He got a front seat on the line, 'an' waited for the start.

An' when the Gov'ment hollered "Go!" the feller got a start.

That would he gave a man like me a palpitatin' heart.

His heart beat the country bright a streak of lightning's gleam.

But not an acre did he find that was his already claim.

For where the "boomers" wasn't camped in numbers mighty strong.

The "lawyer," with his cowhide boots and pistol, came along.

An' Bill he thought that 'twas "an' both the Sooner an' the Lateer."

He felt a better show for him back in the Eastern States.

An' he started home again upon the old thanks road.

With two neat eyes, no cash, an' no clo's made out of 'o' bags o' jute.

The neighbors think it's funny, but it seems to me to be.

An' most disgraceful business for a nation rich and free.

An' 'tain't for us to call the man from China barbarous.

When he like that there Cherokee one's good enough for us.

A plan that carries rail for the weak ones ain't the plan.

That should commend itself to one that calls himself a man.

An' seems to me in lettin' mobs like that begin the "run."

The Gov'ment is a party to the murder that is done.

Especially when it's easy to avoid all such misdeeds.

By starvin' out the strip in lots, an' showin' 'em on the map.

By lettin' 'em the armbands that is done come through the hands of the law.

An' givin' out the farms to them that really need 'em most.

That there's a plan, unless of course we want the land to run.

An' a lawless mob a-right in this land of Liberty.

An' all the prices won by those who, with their boots in shoes.

Would kick or kill a woman just to get a corner lot.

COUNTY TOUR DAY.

Favorable Weather Will Ensure a Big Attendance—Gossip for Wheelmen.

If old St. Louis on St. Louis-to-day there will be the largest turnout of wheelmen ever seen on the St. Louis County tour to Upper Meramec Lake to-day. Every cyclist in the city has been making preparations to participate and Grand Marshal Hildebrand confidently expects an attendance of 200 riders. Belleville and St. Charles riders have accepted the invitation to take part and they will come to St. Louis by train. The starting point will be Twenty-ninth and Locust streets, and the officers of the tour will be at the place early to assign clubs and the unattached to their proper places. Club banners will float prominently in the parade, and there is a great rivalry between the four clubs as to having the largest delegation present. Capt. Staehlin of the South Side has requested the members to report at the club by 8 a. m., and the club will ride to the starting point at that hour. Capt. Stegmann of the Pastimes has issued a similar order, so that the start can be made promptly. The newly organized Stag Bicycle Club will make their initial appearance, and Capt. Helmerichs states that there will be at least twenty men in line. The photograph will be taken in a beautiful location at the lake. The size of the picture will be fixed, and every face will be easily recognized. Grand Marshal Hildebrand rode over the proposed route last Wednesday and found all the roads in fine shape except McPherson avenue, and on this account the route will be changed to Lindell avenue, west of Grand avenue. The Olive Street road is only in fair shape west of Union avenue, but will be dry enough to-day to make pleasant cycling. W. Hildebrand has charge of the athletic sports to be held at Creve Coeur Lake during the early afternoon, and they promise to be very interesting. The game of ball between the Pastimes and Cycling Clubs and the match game of croquet between the South Side and Carondelet will give the bowling and ball cranks an opportunity to display their skill. The pace will be regulated to suit the majority of the riders, and will average about seven miles per hour. No recording or timing will be made. The race-maker will be allowed. Dinner will be served at 12:30 p. m. The photograph will be taken at 10 a. m. All intending participants are requested to be at the starting point, Twenty-ninth and Locust streets, at 8 a. m. and to not delay the start. Wheels should be clean and in good order. The reasonable control of the club's colors prominently displayed. In case of rain to-day all the arrangements will be postponed and the tour will be postponed till next Sunday, Oct. 15.

IF IT DOES NOT RAIN TO-DAY.

Flying or coasting a hill with the feet on the pedals is delightful and exhilarating. In cold weather it may become dangerous on account of the liability to contract a chill while coasting. Straight, moderate declines, without cross-roads or other openings for the rapid approach of obstacles may be negotiated at a good speed with safety and advantage, but the rider should never lose his head nor the reasonable control of his machine. If the wheels get the bottom the rider the best way to get out of the predicament is to jump off at once. Probably the best way to get out of the predicament is to jump off at once. Probably the best way to get out of the predicament is to jump off at once. Probably the best way to get out of the predicament is to jump off at once. Above all, the desideratum is to keep a cool head and not to let the excitement of the ride or to carom, and to negotiate bends in the road slowly, so that if teams are approaching an instant discount can be made if necessary.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO BICYCLISTS.

Schofield and Starbuck Hurt in an Ugly Upset.

New York, Oct. 7.—A bicycle meet was given at Manhattan Field to-day by the United Trade and Labor Unions of this city in aid of the suffrage employes. During the third event, a two mile handicap, the wooden wheel of one of the wheels of one of the bicycles, Schofield, the English champion was riding, broke and he fell. Then down went G. F. Starbuck and several others. Schofield was picked up in an unconscious condition and taken to the hospital. Starbuck, who was pitched against the fence, is feared, sustained a concussion of the brain and entrance was bruised about the head and limbs and also hurt internally.

The races were run as follows:

Heats, one mile, open scratch—Schofield, first; Price, second; Newhouse, third. Time, 2:45-5-5. One mile handicap—Martin, first; Albert, second; Ashinger, third. Time, 2:21-1-5. Two mile handicap—Schofield, first; Frank Albert, second; Bestner, third. Time, 4:47-2-5. Five mile handicap—Schofield, first; Hess, second; Albert, third. Time, 12:24-3-5. Ten mile handicap—Schofield, first; Hess, second; Maxwell, third. Time, 1:11.

Cycling Chat.

County tour starts at 8:30 a. m. sharp to-day. Club captains are requested to be on hand early to-day to assist in the formation.

J. H. Kenrich of the Carondelet C. C. has gone to Chicago to attend the fair.

W. M. Chauveau and Will Brown spent last Thursday on the Creve Coeur road and reported its condition to be fine.

Fallen was the destination of a run participated in by Messrs. Gilbert, Holm, Hubbard and Master Jack.

Ad. Meyer, and E. A. Upmeyer of the South Side took a forty-mile spin on Thursday afternoon and laid out a lot of the route for the club cyclists.

All the roads were in perfect condition on Thursday, and the weather was just what was needed. The dirt roads are still a very rough from the recent rains.

Cider with an egg in it is said to make a refreshing drink after a ride. The special inducement offered for the members will be withdrawn this month.

James Anderson intends to win 100 first before he quits racing this year. It is an open question whether he will succeed or not, and it largely depends on success at Chicago.

W. M. Chauveau and Will Brown will be the heavy attractions at the South Side, beginning on Thursday. These affairs were always well attended last season.

In this neighborhood a club regularly holds a 100-mile race during the fall months, and now Capt. Staehlin of the South Side is arranging for an event of this kind to meet the wishes of the younger members.

The Gravel road is in better condition now than it has been for some time, and it is largely due to the fact that the American manufacturers supply the road with the best material.

It is high time that the American manufacturers supply the road with the best material.

Long runs will be the rule with the cycling club during this month and among those believed to be running the most effective will be the Gravel road and the Missouri river via Olive street road.

An enthusiastic member of the Pastimes' cycling division was held last Monday at which plans for the indoor season were discussed. The club now has seventy members and is the largest L. A. W. club in the state.

Local wheelmen are eagerly waiting for Street Commissioners Murphy to return, who is to contain his observations and recommendations for improved "sprinkling" devices to do away with the dirt-slinging of the streets and the smearing of the asphaltum.

Carondelet Cycling Club members are in high feather over the prospects of a quarter-mile track which W. A. Graesser says is going to be built for the club near the River View Farm. The club is getting settled in its new quarters and they will be ready to start their season in a few days.

Encouraged by their success in last spring's city election local wheelmen will retain their political organizations for future use in municipal elections. They are now being divided according to the wards and the club is making a list of the names of the members who will be ready to take part in the city election.

The next entertainment of the South Side will be a musical night, and the club is making a list of the names of the members who will be ready to take part in the city election.

Local wheelmen have in the past years been profitable as well as enjoyable at cycling clubs during the indoor season, and they will soon be inaugurated. Good weather will be the prize, and a small entry fee will be charged.

BRANDT'S

See Our Styles and Prices Before You Buy.

Our Extra-Fine Line Hand-Turned, Lace and Bluchers, Kid and Cloth Tops.

ONLY \$4

Dongola Lace or Blucher, opera and square toe, patent leather tip, kid and cloth top, only..... **\$2.50**

Dongola Lace or Blucher, kid and cloth top, hand welt, opera and square toe, patent leather tip, only..... **\$3.00**

Imperial Kid Lace Imitation Blucher—something new—only..... **\$5.00**

Dongola Bluchers, CORK SOLES, only..... **\$5.00**

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Open Until 10 O'clock Saturday Night.

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Accept Our Thanks . .

FOR YOUR HEARTY RESPONSE TO THE OPENING OF OUR GREAT WRECKING AND REBUILDING SALE, WHICH BEGAN LAST MONDAY. MANY LEFT BECAUSE THE CROWD WAS SO GREAT WE WERE UNABLE TO SERVE THEM. TO THOSE WHO WERE NOT SUITED WE OFFER OUR APOLOGY AND INVITE THEM TO CALL THIS WEEK, AS WE STILL HAVE MANY BARGAINS LEFT AND A HOST OF SALESMEN TO SERVE THEM.

The World's Greatest Shoe Panic.

BEGINNING MONDAY, OCT. 9, AT 8 A. M., WE WILL OFFER

5 Lots Paris Bargains in Shoes.

Lot No. 1—5850 pairs Men's and Women's Slippers, worth 75c, \$1 and \$1.25, at..... **39c**

Lot No. 2—2500 pairs Women's, Misses' and Children's High and Low Shoes, worth \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2, at 59c and 69c

Lot No. 3—5000 pairs Misses' and Children's Shoes, worth \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2, at 79c and 89c

Lot No. 4—1975 pairs Men's Shoes, worth \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50, at \$1.50 and \$2, at..... **\$2.19**

Lot No. 5—850 pairs Boys' and Youths' Shoes, tan and black, worth \$1.50 and \$2, at..... **97c**

Come early. Don't miss the Greatest Shoe Panic on earth. Look for our Immense Shoe Panic Signs.

C. E. HILTS SHOE CO.,

The World's Only Leading Low-Priced Shoe Dealers.

604, 606 and 608 Franklin Av., and 829 N. Sixth St.

A Tip on Style

The season for Tan Shoes has long since passed. The man who wears Tan Shoes now is the man who is "out of style." We are in a position to offer you your choice of the latest styles of the Best Shoes in St. Louis. We have a line of Patent Leather Shoes especially made by me for this trade.

THE FINEST LINE IN THE CITY AT \$5

Come down on a side street, where there are no high rents, and save a dollar or two on your Shoes.

ALBRECHT'S,

408 N. SIXTH STREET.
Between Locust and St. Charles.

Ladies' and Gents' The Shoes made to order. We make them for the world.

BRANDT'S

See Our Styles and Prices Before You Buy.

Our Extra-Fine Line Hand-Turned, Lace and Bluchers, Kid and Cloth Tops.

ONLY \$4

Dongola Lace or Blucher, opera and square toe, patent leather tip, kid and cloth top, only..... **\$2.50**

Dongola Lace or Blucher, kid and cloth top, hand welt, opera and square toe, patent leather tip, only..... **\$3.00**

Imperial Kid Lace Imitation Blucher—something new—only..... **\$5.00**

Dongola Bluchers, CORK SOLES, only..... **\$5.00**

Customers Outside the City Write for New Catalogue.

Open Until 10 O'clock Saturday Night.

Cor. Broadway and Lucas Av.

Accept Our Thanks . .

FOR YOUR HEARTY RESPONSE TO THE OPENING OF OUR GREAT WRECKING AND REBUILDING SALE, WHICH BEGAN LAST MONDAY. MANY LEFT BECAUSE THE CROWD WAS SO GREAT WE WERE UNABLE TO SERVE THEM. TO THOSE WHO WERE NOT SUITED WE OFFER OUR APOLOGY AND INVITE THEM TO CALL THIS WEEK, AS WE STILL HAVE MANY BARGAINS LEFT AND A HOST OF SALESMEN TO SERVE THEM.

The World's Greatest Shoe Panic.

BEGINNING MONDAY, OCT. 9, AT 8 A. M., WE WILL OFFER

5 Lots Paris Bargains in Shoes.

Lot No. 1—5850 pairs Men's and Women's Slippers, worth 75c, \$1 and \$1.25, at..... **39c**

Lot No. 2—2500 pairs Women's, Misses' and Children's High and Low Shoes, worth \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2, at 59c and 69c

Lot No. 3—5000 pairs Misses' and Children's Shoes, worth \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2, at 79c and 89c

Lot No. 4—1975 pairs Men's Shoes, worth \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50, at \$1.50 and \$2, at..... **\$2.19**

Lot No. 5—850 pairs Boys' and Youths' Shoes, tan and black, worth \$1.50 and \$2, at..... **97c**

Come early. Don't miss the Greatest Shoe Panic on earth. Look for our Immense Shoe Panic Signs.

C. E. HILTS SHOE CO.,

The World's Only Leading Low-Priced Shoe Dealers.

604, 606 and 608 Franklin Av., and 829 N. Sixth St.

A Tip on Style

The season for Tan Shoes has long since passed. The man who wears Tan Shoes now is the man who is "out of style." We are in a position to offer you your choice of the latest styles of the Best Shoes in St. Louis. We have a line of Patent Leather Shoes especially made by me for this trade.

THE FINEST LINE IN THE CITY AT \$5

Come down on a side street, where there are no high rents, and save a dollar or two on your Shoes.

ALBRECHT'S,

408 N. SIXTH STREET.
Between Locust and St. Charles.

Ladies' and Gents' The Shoes made to order. We make them for the world.

BRANDT'S

See Our Styles and Prices Before You Buy.

Our Extra-Fine Line Hand-Turned, Lace and Bluchers, Kid and Cloth Tops.

ONLY \$4

Dongola Lace or Blucher, opera and square toe, patent leather tip, kid and cloth top, only..... **\$2.50**

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FOR RENT-DWELLINGS.

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13	N. 20th st., 6-room brick, hall, bath, gas and attic; good order	25 00
15	Thomas st., 6-room brick; hall, bath, front and rear yards	25 00

[illegible]

9 Pine, large store and basement	70 00
4 Chestnut st., part front office	
4 Olive st., office, 3d floor	7 00

Dwellings.	
A. Laclede, 8 rooms.	40 00
B. Cheuteau, 8 rooms.	40 00
C. Exalta, 10 rooms.	40 00
D. Cheuteau, 8 rooms.	40 00
E. Cheuteau, 8 rooms.	35 00
F. Cheuteau, 8 rooms.	35 00
G. Laclede, 8 rooms.	27 50
H. Cheuteau, 8 rooms.	27 50
I. Cheuteau, 8 rooms.	27 50
J. Cheuteau, 8 rooms.	27 50
K. Cheuteau, 8 rooms.	27 50
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X. Cheuteau, 8 rooms.	27 50
Y. Cheuteau, 8 rooms.	27 50
Z. Cheuteau, 8 rooms.	27 50
Modern improvements, cheap.	50 00
Park, 8 rooms.	18 00
St. Charles, 12 rooms.	18 00
St. Louis, 12 rooms.	18 00
St. Paul, 12 rooms.	18 00
St. Peter, 12 rooms.	18 00
St. John, 12 rooms.	18 00
St. James, 12 rooms.	18 00
St. Mary, 12 rooms.	18 00
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Washington av., 2d floor, 4 rooms.....	27 00
Washington av., 1st floor, 4 rooms.....	20 00
St. Charles st., 1st floor, 4 rooms.....	18 00
N. 24th st., 1st floor, 4 rooms.....	13 00

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1005 CHESTNUT ST.

PHONE NO. 8943.	
DWELLINGS.	
VINNEY AVE., 6 rooms.....	\$35 00
KENNETT ST., 6 rooms.....	40 00
WASHINGTON ST., 7 rooms.....	40 00
HANNING AV., 9 rooms.....	40 00
FARGO ST., 6 rooms.....	35 00
SAMAR ST., 6 room cottage.....	14 00
MURRAY AVE., 8 rooms.....	10 00
CHERRY ST., 6 rooms.....	10 00
FLATS.	
FRANKLIN AV., 8 rooms, 2d floor,	47 50
FRANKLIN ST., 6 rooms, 1st floor.....	50 00
PAGE AVE., 6 rooms.....	25 00
FRANKLIN ST., 6 rooms and bath, 2d floor.....	30 00
FRANKLIN ST., 6 rooms, 2d floor.....	10 00
FRANKLIN AV., 6 rooms, 1st floor and	13 00
basement.....	
FRANKLIN AV., a modern flat, 6 rooms,	
and 2d floor, gas and electric fixtures,	
gas range, janitor closets steps and hand-	
sinks; water paid; perfect condition.	
RUTLEDGE & HORTON, 1053 Cass-st. N.	
FOR RENT.	
EASTON AV., 4-room flat, 2d floor, water and gas.....	
LEONARD AV., 6-room stone-front all new.....	27 50
PAGE AVE., 6-room modern brick, all con- veniences.....	15 00
CHATEAU AV., 4-room brick, water, coal paid.....	15 00

4. 7TH, rear, 6-room brick (for colored)... 14

DAM, 2 rooms, 24 foot, water, etc.	10 00
HANLEY AV., 2 rooms, 24 foot (near	10 00
N. 11th, rear, brick, gas (for colored)	6 00
KEANE & GRAVE, 2243 Chestnut st.	10 00
FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.	
Adams st., 6 rooms, sd. exposure	10 00
Adams st., 6 rooms	10 00
Forest st., 12 rooms, sd. exposure	15 00
Washington st., 6 rooms	10 00
York st., 6 rooms	10 00
11th st., 10 rooms	10 00
Carlton st., 6 rooms	10 00
Laurel st., 6 rooms	10 00
14th st., 6 rooms	10 00
ADAM BUCK & CO., 623 Chestnut st.	

DAY AND NIGHT

Two Pool Alleys Crowded With Small Fry Gamblers.

The Stone Law Has Increased the Betting Evil in St. Louis.

POOL ROOMS ARE NOW MOST FREQUENTED BY CLERKS AND LABORERS.

Places Where Bets as Low as 25 Cents Can Be Placed—Some in the Pool Alleys—The Iniquitous Results That Have Followed Continuous Gaming in St. Louis.

The Missouri pool law has signally failed to accomplish what its projectors hoped for, the abolition of pool alleys. Where one pool alley flourished previously to its passage two are now in operation under the new order of things. The result is an example of the inability of a compromise with evil. The Stone pool law forbade betting on races outside of the State. For a time this closed the pool rooms, as they could only operate at certain intervals, while race meetings were in progress, but the pool-rooms people have taken

around to borrow car fare from their winning friends to take them home. Before the stone law was paid out entries and odds on the night races are posted on the boards so that those who were on the last race may have a chance to gamble with their earnings.

While the scene is going on inside the big rooms a much more respectable game is in progress in the alleys. Here are the slats where a bet as low as 25 cents can be placed. These books are run expressly to catch the office boys and broken-down sports who cannot risk as much as half a dollar on a race. The outfit clusters around the back doors of the big pool-rooms and get their betting and results from them by means of cappers, who not only steal information out of the trade, but also keep the books for the gamblers. It is not unusual to see these cappers circulating among the crowd in the pool-rooms and confidentially advise different groups that better odds can be had in the alley books. The reason is plain. The alley men pay neither room rent nor telegraphic tolls, the big roomkeepers have no love for the cheap bookmakers, but they cannot shake off the parasites.

Three classes of people furnish the most persistent pool-room patrons. First and foremost are the barbers, colored and white, by reason of their business they cannot get on to attend the races and consequently frequent the pool-rooms. They are as persistent betting fiends as their customers, who will indulge them in a little horse talk next to the barbers are the waiters in the down town restaurants, particularly the colored contingent. After these come the colored office boys. The budding magnate that tells you, "the horse is not in, but what can you do for you, sir?" has the gambling instinct fearfully developed. When he will sub together with his companions and play the pool room. He generally gets the elevator boy to pool interests with him. Both of the lads have learned to gamble by

WILL BREAK EVEN.

The St. Louis Fair Will Just About Pay Expenses.

IT WAS CONSIDERABLY AFFECTED BY THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

As a Live Stock and Agricultural show it was a pronounced success—An interesting display of horses yesterday in the Ring—The Awards—What President Wells Says.

The St. Louis Fair is over. In attendance it has not equaled many past years, but it was expected that the World's Fair and other causes would seriously interfere with its success. The crowds have been only moderate, except on last Thursday, when the crowd was really large and the Fair took on, for a day at least, its old time air of the heyday. The Fair just ended was a horse and cattle show, and in that particular was very strong. The garden produce and the vegetables and fruit were all excellent in their way, the fair being pre-eminently a stock and agricultural one. The entire gate receipts did not for the week much exceed \$30,000, of this \$25,000 was given in premiums so that there is but a small margin left to pay the routine running expenses of the show. There was a rumor current on the grounds to the effect that the directory intended curtailing the ground space considerably before next year and using the portion left, aside from the big race track of course, for a regular stock and agricultural show.

President Rolla Wells was seen in the judges' stand after the success of the Fair had been decided.

"It was a little better than we expected," said Mr. Wells, but it was not very great. Because of the World's Fair and other matters interfering.

"Is there any truth in the statement current to the effect that the Fair will just about pay expenses this year?"

"Yes, as I understand it; I cannot say definitely, but we will just about balance accounts."

"Was there a meeting of the directors held to-day to discuss the curtailment of the Fair grounds and selling a portion of it?"

"No. We held no meeting of that purpose. On Thursday we had a meeting and decided to close the race meeting at the same time as the Fair."

"Is the abandonment of the Fair contemplated even remotely?"

"Oh, no; that is not even thought of."

Mr. Wells could give no figures on the daily attendance and at the secretary's Mr. Lockwood said that the attendance of the Fair was not as good as it had been in the past.

A very interesting lot of horses and ponies were shown in the arena yesterday and the road-horse ring and the two saddle rings were exceptionally good. It has been a very busy week for the officers and the members of the fair, and they have been meeting with that department and Director Julius Walsh, Marshal, C. Bent Carr and Messrs. Ed and Joe Martin won high praise for their uniform courtesy and attention to all.

Charles Cooper, the veteran ring reporter, wrote "good-bye for the thirty-third time" to the fair, and he has had an unbroken record for attendance at the Fair. According to his calculations he has spent 25 days in thirty-three years working in the arena as horse reporter.

The rings judged yesterday were:

Best riding pony under 14 hands: Entries—Frankie L. Beauty, Dot, Annie Rooney, Dan, Jack-o'-Easy and Fly.

The first premium of \$20 went to Beauty, owned by W. H. Glasgow, city, and the second of \$10 to Dan, owned by T. H. Quinn, city. Best driving pony not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches:

Entries—Proctor, Nancy, Ethel, Ingomar, Dandy, Dot and Dan. The first premium of \$20 was taken by Dandy, owned by L. Kavanaugh, city, and the second of \$10 by Nancy, owned by J. Gerard, Jr., city.

Best driving pony, not exceeding 14 hands:

Entries—Beauty, Dandy, Dot, Annie Rooney, Dan, Proctor, Jack-o'-Easy and Fly. The first premium of \$20 went to Dandy, owned by L. Kavanaugh, city, and the second of \$10 to Beauty, owned by W. H. Glasgow, city.

Best matched pair of ponies, not exceeding 14 hands:

Entries—Mollie and Nellie, Ingomar and Jago. The first premium of \$40 went to Ingomar and Jago, owned by the J. B. Sticks and their co., and the second of \$20 to Annie Rooney and Dan, owned by T. H. Quinn, city.

BAROUCH OR COUPE HORSES.

Best horse, mare or gelding to be exhibited in barouch or coupe:

Entries—Woodbird, Bill, Tom and Forest. The first premium of \$100 went to Forest, owned by John T. Hughes, Lexington, Ky., and the second of \$50 to Bill, owned by Wolford & Co., city.

ROAD HORSES.

Best horse, mare or gelding for road purposes, driven to road wagon by owner, no boots or weights. Entries—Ranchero, Pulaski, Laura B., Lady Savage, Red Ink, Romeo, Duke, Cotton-eyed Joe, Easter, Rustic Lady, Harper, Kentucky Post, Breezy Point, Forest Bird, McGuire, Nettie Wilkes, Egg Nog and I. B. First premium, \$100, to Lady Savage, owned by McCormick Live Stock Co. of Bowling Green, Mo. The second of \$50 to Forest Bird, owned by J. F. Arnold of Williamsburg, Mo., and the third of \$25 to Red Ink, owned by Dixon & Hayward of St. Louis.

CHAMPION SADDLE HORSE OF THE FAIR.

Best horse, mare or gelding under saddle. Entries—Pulaski, Miss Monroe, Bessie Linn, Ike, Rex Denmark, Miss Rex, Grey Squirrel, Prince Highlander, Sam Jones, Rex McDonald, Artistic, Lou Chief, King William and Denmark.

First premium, \$100, went to Miss Rex, owned by J. F. Potts of Mexico, Mo., and second of \$50 to Lou Chief, owned by John T. Hughes, Lexington, Ky.

BEST SADDLE HORSE, MARE OR GELDING, JUDGE BY HIGH SCHOOL RIDING MANUAL.

Entries—Grey Squirrel, Beckless, Tip Top, Fogg's Artist, May Queen, Mascot, Sam Jones, King Rose and Kentucky Star.

The first premium of \$75 went to May Queen, owned by C. W. Crowley, city; the second of \$25 to Grey Squirrel, owned by John T. Hughes of Unionville, Mo., and the third of \$10 to Kentucky Squirrel, owned by John T. Hughes of Lexington, Ky.

FAYETTE'S FIERY EPIDEMIO.

FAYETTE, O., Oct. 7.—This city was visited by its third destructive fire this morning. The losses are the Bank of Fayette; Fish & Son, clothing; W. J. Acker, hardware; E. S. Perry, hardware; William Bickely, dry goods. The total loss is from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Incendiarism is suspected.

SURE DEATH

Will Be the Fate of the Fort Scott Slave if Captured.

PORT SCOTT, Kan., Oct. 7.—There is no question but that there will be a lynching here as soon as the negro who outraged and beat Miss Barr, if captured, is brought to town, and it seems almost impossible that he could escape from the hundreds who have been and are making a vigorous effort to secure him.

Two more negroes were arrested by different parties this afternoon and were taken to the unfortunate girl's chamber, but she released them. Searching parties are still out and the telegraph wires are at the disposal of the officers, and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis road has offered the free use of an engine and coach if necessary to bring the brute to justice. The officers at Columbus, Kan., have arrested one man and released him, because his description was not right, and a telegram from there this evening says the negro is still at large.

An outraged community is aching for the capture of the slave. The current is so strong that it seems almost impossible that he could escape from the hundreds who have been and are making a vigorous effort to secure him.

Miss Barr's condition is not improving much and she is very restless to-night.

TO THE END OF THE EARTH

It spread the fame of the Wonderful Amick Consumption Cure.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—The fame of this city as a center of medical research has gone to the ends of the earth. Dr. C. Howard Strong of Cape Town, South Africa, has been here a week investigating the Amick cure for consumption, and takes back with him sufficient medicines for sixty patients. He sails from New York Oct. 11. Dr. Joaquin Dumas, secretary of Cuba's delegation to the Pan-American medical congress, was also sufficiently impressed to order the Amick medicines and yet another delegate obtained a supply for Venezuela. In far-off Alaska, an American physician, Dr. Arthur Jordan, is stopping the ravages of consumption, was devoted to his island of St. George with Amick's help and the Cincinnati discoverer's offer to physicians everywhere of free test medicines for any number of patients as eagerly accepted in the frozen North as in the southern tropics.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Sam Small and the Texas Sinners—North American Evangelists.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 7.—Sam Small, the Georgia evangelist, has been here three weeks stirring up the sinners and thousands of people have gone gladly to hear him. It has been the biggest revival ever known in the history of the city. His services closed to-night.

NORTH AMERICAN EVANGELISTS.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 7.—The ninety-third annual session of the Evangelical Association of North America is in session in this city, with twenty-five delegates representing the various churches in the United States and Canada. To-day's session was devoted exclusively to the discussion of mission work.

The city of St. Louis is a standard gauge and have nothing further to say more than it is for a leading railroad company, which is fully able to build and equip the line. There are further surveys to be made, but none between these two places.

It is believed by many here it is to be a direct line to St. Louis opening up the undeveloped country. The projectors expect to begin the building of the road shortly.

Valued at \$85,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 7.—In the opinion of Frank Shay for many years the private secretary of the late Senator Stanford, his estate is easily worth \$85,000,000. The assessed value of the real estate owned by the late Senator is \$12,000,000, and the market value probably \$12,000,000.

Twenty-Five Prizes.

Two Tickets Each to the OLYMPIC THEATER

MONDAY, Oct. 9.

MATINEES Wednesday, Saturday, ONE WEEK

Complete Scenic Investment.

Managem't of CHARLES FROHMAN.

Return Engagement of

MR. JOHN DREW

And Original Cast in Disson and Carre's Successful Comedy.

The Masked Ball.

Creates Terror Among Competitors

Our October Sale has stirred up the town. People have been faked by others long enough. They know from past experience we do exactly as we advertise. The bargains you read about in Sunday's papers can be purchased by you on Mondays at our store. No lame excuses that goods are all sold out, etc. before you want them. Always plenty stock for all. Advertise goods sold on MASY TIME PAYMENTS WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

INVINCIBLE BARGAINS THIS WEEK:

- Upright Folding Beds, guaranteed 5 years.....Only \$19.50
- Oak Bedroom Suits, bevel glass, very fine.....Only \$8.75
- Six-Piece Parlor Suits, any covering, well made.....Only \$23.50
- Handsome Center Tables, oak, cherry or walnut.....Only \$1.00
- High Back Cane Seat Chairs, 12 styles.....Only 90c
- Solid Oak Hand Carved Extension Table, 8 feet long.....Only \$5.50
- Buck's Brilliant Cook Stoves, No. 7 or 8, complete.....Only \$10.50
- Buck's Brilliant Hard and Soft Coal Base Heaters.....Only \$12.50
- All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, new styles.....Only 55c
- Best 10-Wire English Brussels Carpets, very fine.....Only 66c
- Hand-Painted Decorated Toilet Sets, 12 pieces.....Only \$3.87

CASH OR EASY TIME PAYMENTS.

BLATTNER & BRO.

1128-1130 OLIVE ST.

THREE ROOMS FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR \$107.00. See These Outfits. THEY WILL SURPRISE YOU.

DIRECT TO ST. LOUIS.

So They Say of a New Railroad in Western Missouri.

KAYADA, Mo., Oct. 7.—Surveyor Fremont Wilson and corps arrived here at 9 o'clock this afternoon. When seen by a Post-Dispatch correspondent he said: "We have been ten days running the line, passed over a good country and found a good line. The company that sent us out wanted to learn the probable cost of the road from Eldorado to Nevada. The line is to be a standard gauge and have nothing further to say more than it is for a leading railroad company, which is fully able to build and equip the line. There are further surveys to be made, but none between these two places."

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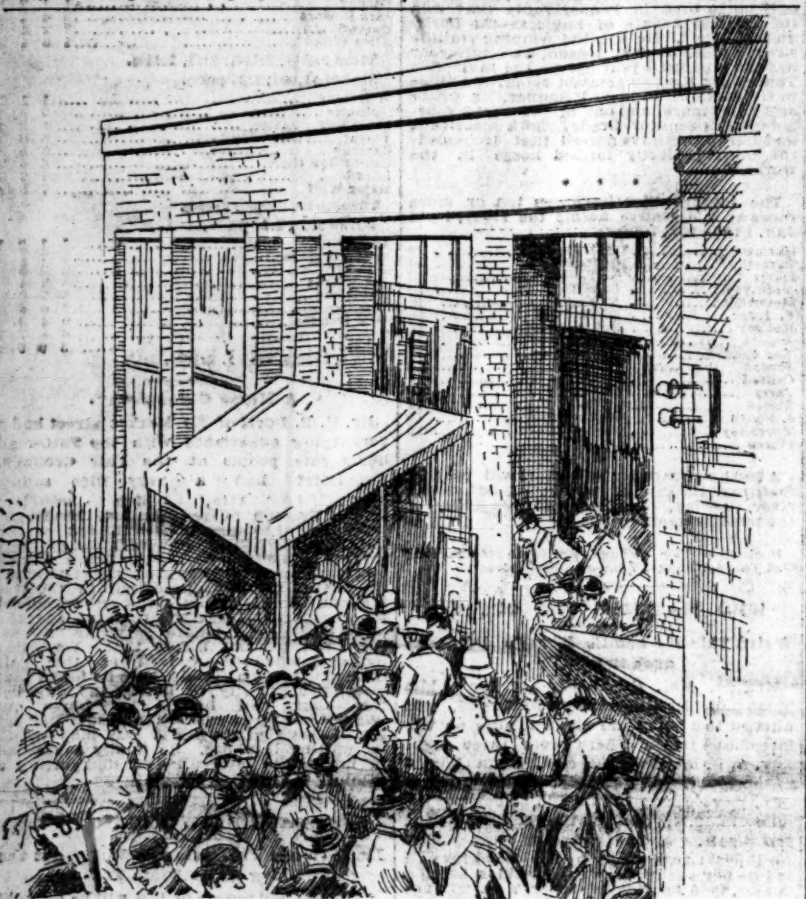
Lectures at Unity Church.

Beginning Oct. 16 Mrs. Elise J. Blattner will conduct a course of ten illustrated Monday evening lectures at Unity Church parlor, Armstrong and Park avenues. The subject will be "An Outline History of Art." This series will be given at 8 p. m. Mrs. Blattner's afternoon course on the same subject will be given at 4 p. m. on Fridays, beginning Oct. 15, at Miss Boswell's school, Champlin Avenue and Morgan street.

College of Pharmacy.

The St. Louis College of Pharmacy invites druggists, doctors and all others interested in pharmacy to attend the opening session of their twenty-eighth annual session, in their new building, 218-10 Lucas place, on Tuesday evening, 7:30 p. m. The address of the evening will be delivered by Dr. H. M. Whipple.

Insert on having the genuine Red Cross Cough Drops. Five cents a box. Sold everywhere.



Scene in the New Pool Alley, Between Broadway, Sixth, Pine and Olive Streets.

the built by the horns, and are seeking to that racing in the State is kept up continuously. The St. Louis Jockey Club's prolonged meeting happens to be their particular vice for existence just at present, and they are thriving with mushroom variety. Before the Stone law went into effect there were about five big pool rooms in the city, run by men like Dick Roche, Arthur Lyon and Jack Fucher. They were gamblers, it is true, but not of the thin-born variety. They did not want boys' pocket change or the money of men who could only play \$1 to a race. They catered to an element that could stand to look. Notwithstanding, abuses crept in and an epidemic of youthful gamblers wrought up public opinion and the places were closed.

In their stead has come a pack of gamblers who cater exclusively to the class who can bet little at a time and never afford to lose. If the old pool alley was a disgrace the new pool room is an abomination.

CASE OF FREQUENTERS.

The worst feature of the pool-room is its patronage. Social reformers in search for a striking lesson in the teaching of vice should pay a visit to the local pool-rooms, which are in operation from noon until midnight. The frequenters are exactly the people who can least of all afford to risk their money in speculation. Small salaried clerks, office boys, barbers, mechanics, small tradesmen and even laborers go to the pool-room clientele. None of them have any right in a gambling place, yet they are found here. Those who can afford to gamble attend the race track.

These leprosy eyes stretch along Olive street, in the alleys running towards Eleventh street, there are over two dozen establishments in all where bets can be made on the day and night races now in progress. There are five big rooms in operation, each of them subsiding its quota to help out the race meetings financially. Living off these rooms are a number of small concerns who steal the best of game at the big establishments.

Matters begin to assume a live aspect around these places about 11 p. m. hour. The army of clerks and office boys make a visit to pool rooms parading the daily routine during the dinner hour. The entries for the afternoon races and the legs against the horse are posted for inspection.

If the clerk has \$100 to \$200 in the money, if he has less a visit will not be frozen out. He can go to the big pool-rooms now, where three years ago the money taker sneered at anything under \$5. When the noon hour is over the clientele thinned out some, but there is always an afternoon, while the races are being run.

Towards 6 o'clock the crowd assumes a comfortable proportions, a thick cloud of tobacco smoke almost blinds the board, the grimy boy and dinner pails take to the office boy and gives him a light cigar.

"They're off!" yells the man at the telegraph key.

Chinese leads at an snubbing corner. Hotspur second, Bonnie a third, two lengths away. "Come the caller's cry."

Hotspur wins, "come the caller's cry." is answered with mingled cheers and groans. A gain comes the cry above the throng, "a gain comes the cry above the throng."

"Come on Bonnie!" yell the mass of clerks with blanched faces and that snap the fingers pointed to the dice thrower.

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bringing money to the rooms for the older clerks who cannot get away from their desks. Since the inauguration of the cent books the spread of gambling among the youth contingent has been something fearful.

An analysis of the class of people who frequent the pool rooms reveals the fact that they are all men on small salaries and that none of them are at all able to risk their spare cash in speculation. What the outcome of the whole matter will be is hardly a matter of debate. A large number of gamblers and gamblers will inevitably become public through the medium of the four corners.

WHY THEY FLOURISH.

The reason for this latest and worst uprising of the most objectionable feature of gambling that was ever tolerated in a civilized community is to be found in the prolongation of the local race meetings. Time was when the St. Louis Jockey Club was content to run leading Kentucky and Eastern racing associations. This was in the day when horse racing was taken in leading to the privileges to men who are on to a variety of ways in which they can make out of it, race meetings are made to extend far beyond their natural limit. When there is continuous racing the day after tomorrow, the money to be made in operating a down town pool room and the men who run the race meeting are shrewd enough to see to it that they are not out of the money for the day after tomorrow.

There is a remedy for this curse.

Let the Legislature pass a law prohibiting the race meetings and then let them further amend the Stone law by prohibiting betting on horse races outside of the race track.

ABOUT TOWN.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Patrick J. Keating, a horseman at 725 South Second street, was shot in the arm yesterday by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of Joseph Reemer of 732 South Second street.

FELL FROM A TREE.—Adolph Kunz, a 44-year-old man living at 208 Clark avenue, was thrown from a tree yesterday by a tree branch falling on him.

MR. ROACH'S SON'S FUNERAL.—The infant son of J. M. Roach of the City Hall died Thursday and was buried in the parents' residence, 318 North Eleventh street, yesterday afternoon. The funeral was one of the largest a child has had in St. Louis.

STRUCK BY A CAR.—John P. Keiser, an old resident of Carondelet, living at 7623 Water street, was dangerously injured Friday night by a motor car on the South St. Louis Electric Line. He was getting out of a car at Convent street when he was struck by a car going in the opposite direction.

TO COLLECT AGENCY'S LICENSES.—Collector Ziegenfuss last requested President Leslie A. Meier of the Real Estate Exchange to furnish him with a list of its members, in order that he may collect from the delinquents the \$100 license due since August 1st. The exchange admits to membership a real estate dealer who has not taken out a license.

ACCUSED OF ROBBERY A SOLDIER.

Officers Hannifan and O'Brien called at the Prosecuting Attorney's office yesterday afternoon and wanted a warrant against Jesse Johnson, colored, who is under arrest on a charge of robbing a soldier named Henry Lafayette Hall in South St. Louis.

The soldier had attended a ball at Lafayette Hall and was robbed on his way home by a man named Johnson. The officers made the arrest and called the warrant for Johnson. The Prosecuting Attorney's office being closed no warrant could be obtained.

A 10 Per Cent Reduction.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 7.—The proposition of President Jeffries of the Denver & Rio Grande of a 10 per cent reduction in the salaries of all the engineers, firemen and trainmen, has been accepted by a large majority.

MADE THEIR TICKET

Nominations by the Massachusetts Republican Convention.

FREDERICK T. GREENHALGH THE CHOICE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Selection Made by Acclamation on Pillsbury's Declination—The Resolutions Claim That Only Disaster Can Come With Democratic Supremacy in State and Nation.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 7.—The Massachusetts State Republican Convention was called to order at Music Hall at 10:30 this forenoon by Chairman Winslow of the State Committee.

Hon. W. A. Bancroft was chosen permanent Chairman. The platform was then read.

Among other things it declares:

The Republicans of Massachusetts stand as firmly as ever upon the fundamental principle of self-government.

The change has indeed come. We are confronted with a condition, not a theory.

Unemployed labor, closed mills, suspended banks, countless factories and the utter prostration of business are the melancholy monuments which mark the destruction wrought in the few brief months since they regained control.

In convention assembled we appeal to the intelligent, thinking people of our commonwealth, of each and every condition and occupation, in the face of this situation, to support the acts of the party.

The party in power that so surely bring general disaster and surely favor the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the silver act.

We believe that experience has shown the United States cannot allow support silver without danger of coming to ruin.

Standard that the party of silver will be secured only by international agreement and that such agreement can be obtained if the business of the world is to have any lasting stability and security.

At the same time we earnestly recommend that the party of silver be strengthened, that the party of silver be strengthened, that the party of silver be strengthened.

We heartily commend the patriotic course of the party of silver.

Most of the members of the party of silver are men of high character and high ability.

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DANGER AND DEATH

THE DAILY DREAD OF MANY MEN FOLLOWING HAZARDOUS CALLINGS.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Of all the uncertainties to be met with upon this earth, the stability of human life is, by all odds, the most uncertain. Mortality statistics show that an astonishingly large percentage of persons die of violence or practically, as the Westerners graphically put it, "with their boots on." Nor is the reason for this hard to find. The development of science and of civilization has undoubtedly brought in its train ever increasing and multiplying dangers to life and limb. The very inventions which have brought men into closer relationship by annihilating space and minimizing distances become only too frequently the engines of death. The manufacture of recently discovered chemical compounds, the telegraph, the railroad, the erection of immense structures, each claim daily, if not hourly, their list of victims.

Nature herself furnishes the means for the destruction of many lives in the form of floods, hurricanes, droughts, cyclones, volcanoes, earthquakes, etc. Poisonous insects and reptiles and savage beasts still exist, though they are rapidly becoming exterminated or transformed into domestic animals. Periodic plagues and pestilences still occasionally sweep through the breadth of the land leaving a train of death in their wake.

Soldiers and sailors are supposed to lead specially hazardous lives, though skeptics declare, and not entirely without reason, that the legitimate outgrowth of his noble and contained life with "bonnie Jean" on the Ebbw Vale, the noblest of the river Nith, about eight miles above the city of Edinburgh, the life of a sailor is a life of danger and death.

Robert Burns wrote "John Anderson, My Jo," the famous poem, in which he sings of the love of a sailor and a landlady, and the poem is a beautiful and touching story of a sailor's life.

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A BULL FIGHT.

DESCRIPTION BY A NOTED PHYSICIAN OF SPAIN'S BRUTAL SPORT.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Yes, I have been to see a bull-fight; and will never willingly see another. I have seen horses killed until their bows gushed out and hung down to the earth, and, in this condition, remounted by the pander, and with the brutal use of his spurs, and means of whips in the hands of men behind, urged again to face the tormented bull.

These poor horses, resembling in style and gauntness, those of the lancers who were spoiled fish and stale vegetables, have their eyes bandaged, and sometimes their ears tied up with straws—the senses of sight and hearing being denied them—and are thus made at the mercy of the merciless rider.

Sometimes, when a protrusion of intestine occurs, the man is cut off, and the hole in the abdomen plugged up with raw, red cloth; and again the beast is rushed forward at the bull.

To the uninitiated it is the most absolutely cruel and revolting spectacle that can be imagined. I have seen 16,000 human beings standing in their places and shouting, hooting, clapping and cheering, as these different feats of cruelty were performed, and finally have seen the victorious butcher carried on a triumphal cart to the shoulders of a roiling crowd, while hats, canes, baskets of fruit, turkeys, chickens, cakes and candies, were thrown at his feet as marks of approval and admiration.

Let me speak of this spectacle a little carefully in detail for the benefit of our American friends, who are now coming to the corridors de toros. I have taken notes upon the spot that the description may be as accurate as possible. I saw the spectacle at Seville, Spain, on Saturday (not Sunday, as usually, June 24, which happened to be the day of the fair).

The arena was a large, open, circular space, surrounded by a low wall, and the floor was covered with a layer of sand. The arena was divided into two parts by a low wall, and the floor was covered with a layer of sand.

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FAIR DEBUTANTES.

A RARE COLLECTION OF ROSEBUDS TO BE UNVEILED TO SOCIETY.

Never before in the annals of St. Louis society has the "Rosebud Garden of Girls" seemed so full of "sweet buds" of promise. There are so many debutantes that it would be almost impossible to name them all, and they are all so charming in one way or another that it would be a herculean task to undertake to describe the beauties of person, the charms of manner and the intellectual attainments and accomplishments of each. Never before have so many really beautiful girls, and never before have so many heiresses "come out" in one season. In olden times all debutantes were patterned alike, there being a set rule for their style of dress, their walk, carriage and general comportment. Now each girl has her own individuality in her dress, accomplishments and tastes in all things. All styles of beauty are represented by the debutantes of this season, although it is a noticeable fact that the number of tall, queenly women is greater than ever before.

The most beautiful of this season's debutantes as decided by no less a personage than the Veiled Prophet himself is Miss Florence Lucas, whom he selected as the "Queen of Beauty" at his ball. This young woman is a brilliant beauty. She has almost raven black hair and beautiful large dark-brown eyes, her creamy complexion brightened with the blush of the rose. She is tall and graceful, of striking figure and most charming manner. She is very popular in the circles of friends. Miss Lucas has been educated in the convent and will be introduced this winter. She is a member of one of the oldest and wealthiest of St. Louis families, being a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Lucas, who have their home in a beautiful country place near Normandy.

Miss Isabel Chapman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Chapman of Vandeventer place, is a beauty of classic type, tall and slender, and very fair, with delicately tinted complexion and blue eyes. She was a graduate of the Mary Institute class of '92, and has been spending a year abroad before entering society.

Miss Irene Catlin is another one of the blonde beauties. She is of pure German type, being fair with light golden hair, rosy-tinted cheeks and blue eyes. She is tall and well proportioned, being very pleasing in manner, and charming her friends with her musical gifts. She is the daughter of Mr. Daniel Catlin, the millionaire tobaccoist.

Miss Carrie Howard, also of Vandeventer place, daughter of Mr. Thomas Howard, is another one of the beauties who belongs to the charming circle of this season. She is also tall and graceful, and has dark brown hair and eyes, with a creamy complexion. She was a graduate from Mary Institute, and spent last season at a finishing school in New York City.

Miss Annie Hitchcock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ethan A. Hitchcock, is one of the brightest of all these young women. She was a graduate of '92, and carried off the highest honor ever bestowed in the Mary Institute. Last season she spent at school at Hobbs' Ferry, where she took a supplementary course before being presented.

Miss Mary Semple Scott is another one of the "daughters of the gods," for she is unusually tall, but graceful without. She is neither blonde nor brunette, but has a satiny complexion with dark hair, and blue eyes. She is very bright intellectually, and dignified in her bearing. She is also a graduate of Mary Institute, and spent last year at a New York finishing school. She is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashby D. Scott, of Vandeventer place, and a grand-daughter of Mrs. Lucy V. Semple Ames.

Two sisters, Misses Myra and Jane Tuit, daughters of Mrs. Thomas E. Tuit, are two lovely sisters of medium height, of the brunette type, and have charming manners. They were also graduates of Mary Institute, and spent last winter in the East, at school.

Miss Isabel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Walsh, a perfect blonde like her mother, is petite and as pretty as a Dresden picture. She is very vivacious in manner, and popular. She graduated last year from the Visitation Convent at Georgetown, D. C.

Miss Rena Gault, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Smith P. Gault of Vandeventer place, is another one of the petite beauties, brunette in style. She is very bright, with great vivacity of manner and highly cultured. After graduating here she spent last season at a finishing school in New York City.

Miss Mabel Hall is one of the handsomest of the beauties. She is tall and slender, with golden brown hair and brown eyes and exceedingly refined and gentle in disposition. She was educated at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, and has only recently returned with her mother from the East. She is the grand-daughter of wear the Mrs. Beverly Allen.

Miss Christine Orrick, cousin of Miss Hall, is quite as lovely and interesting, though unlike her in general style. She is very fair, with beautiful golden hair and blue eyes. She is not so tall, but taller in outline. She is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Orrick and has been educated in Boston.

Miss Florence O'Fallon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben O'Fallon, is the fifth daughter from that interesting family of girls. She is petite and piquant and a pronounced brunette. She was educated abroad and only returned from Paris a short time ago.

Miss Reba Meller, who will be introduced this season, is also of the brunette type, very handsome and attractive, while Miss Helen Jones is of the exact opposite type, a pure blonde.

Miss Fannie Billingsly, daughter of Mrs. Belle Billingsly, is another one of the prettiest girls to be introduced this season, having just graduated from St. Xavier at Georgetown, D. C. She is rather low of stature, with a beautiful figure and has lovely soft brown eyes, matching her hair.

Miss Louise Wyman of Cabanne place also belongs to the petite set, but has light golden hair and blue eyes.

One of the superb beauties of this season is Miss Mary Boye, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. John Boye of Washington avenue. She is quite tall, of magnificent proportions, with fine complexion and rosy-tinted cheeks, matching well with her golden brown hair and blue eyes. She, too, has been educated in the Eastern schools.

Another one of these superb beauties is Miss Fannie Cabanne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cabanne, who is also above the usual height, well proportioned and has glowing cheeks, golden brown hair, and dark eyes a perfect image of her mother in that regard. She has her twin sister, Mamie, another lovely girl, will be introduced on the occasion of her older sister's marriage on the 15th.

Miss Frances Young, grand-daughter of Dr. Truman Post, deceased, is another one of the interesting debutantes of the season, and was a graduate from Mary Institute in '92. She is rather petite and a pronounced brunette with black hair and eyes.

Miss Jennie Fordyce is another one of this season's pretty buds, and may be classed with the fair beauties; she has light hair and blue eyes.

Miss Adele Spinning of the same class is a radiant beauty, dark haired, dark eyed, her creamy complexion richly tinted with the hue of the rose. She is the vivacity of manner which we would naturally expect from her mother. Miss McKitterick is in exact contrast.

ROSEBUDS OF THE SEASON.



Miss Mabel Hall.

Miss Octavia Johnson.
Miss Irene Catlin.

Miss Mary Mitchell.

Miss Florence Lucas.

Miss Christine Orrick.
Miss Abby Plant.

Miss Mary Semple Scott.

Miss Laura Trimble Harrison.

Miss Anne Hitchcock.

Some of St. Louis' Handsome Daughters Entering Society This Winter.

petite, piquant and pretty, with golden hair and blue eyes.

Miss Mary Mitchell is a picturesque beauty, with soft dreamy blue eyes and brown hair, her creamy complexion tinged with the damask hue of the rose. She graduated with the Mary Institute class of '92 and was one of the loveliest of the girls.

Misses Mabel and Maude Holden, two charming young sisters, will be added to the list of debutantes. The former is an accomplished musician. The latter is an accomplished pianist.

Miss Octavia Johnson, the eighth and youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Johnson, has graduated from the convent at Georgetown, D. C., and will be gathered into this season's bouquet. Miss "Lalla," as she is best known to her friends, is a first cousin of Miss Florence Lucas, and like her, is strikingly handsome. She is a queenly-looking young woman of the brunette type and is very popular.

Miss Sophie Schuyler, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, has recently returned from the East, and will make her debut this season. She is rather petite, with brown hair and eyes. She has been in New York for the past year or two, completing her studies in art.

Miss Emily Treadway, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Treadway, is handsome, with dark hair and eyes, and very bright and vivacious in manner.

THE FROST SISTERS.
Misses Carrie and Little Frost, two lovely

sisters, daughters of Gen. and Mrs. Frost, have recently returned from abroad, where they were educated, and will be formally introduced this season. They are both stately, handsome young women.

Miss Mary Walker White is home from her school in the East, and must be added to the list of this season's new beauties. She is rather petite in stature, with fair hair and blue eyes.

Miss Abby Plant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Plant, will be one of the handsome girls of this season's set. She is like so many of her sister rosebuds, quite tall and graceful. She has dark eyes, though not a brunette in type. She spent last year in the Eastern schools.

Miss Lucy Simon is of the blonde type, and of rather delicate physique. She spent last year in travel, and will be introduced for the first time this season.

Miss Ruth Sterling recently graduated from an Eastern seminary, and will form the central figure of attraction this season at her father's handsome home in Westmoreland place.

Miss Mary Reber was one of the Mary Institute graduates, and is very bright and interesting.

Don't Be Duped
By paying fictitious prices for your clothes. New fall styles men's pants, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3. The finest Baltimore tailor-made pants, \$4 to \$7.50.
GOSWELL
K. W. cor. Franklin av. and 7th st.

OCT. 17 A CENTENNIAL.
Gen. Wayne's Famous Campaign Against the Indians Began That Day in 1793.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
The coming 17th of October will be the one hundredth anniversary of the first hostile demonstration made by the Indians against the army of Gen. Wayne in the campaign of 1793-94.

The previous defeats of Gen. Harmar and St. Clair by the Indians of the Northwest left the country in a state of suspense, vibrating between hope and fear.

The rate and malice of the Indians had been inflamed to the highest pitch. Gen. Anthony Wayne, in the spring of 1793, assembled an army at Cincinnati. With the hope of securing peace President Washington sent three commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace and boundaries with the Northwestern tribes.

The commissioners were Benjamin Lincoln, Beverly Randolph and Timothy Pickens. Meantime Gen. Wayne was ordered to abstain from hostilities and to remain quietly in camp. The commissioners met all the tribes in a grand council at the Rapids of the Miami.

The Indians demanded that the boundary line should extend on the Ohio River, along which were numerous settlements of whites. The claim was inadmissible and the council broke up. "Go," said a Wyandotte chief, "to the council house." "You may return, whence you came, and tell Washington."

The commissioners on their arrival at Fort Erie, on their way home, were surprised to find Gen. Wayne, advising him of the failure of

the treaty, so that he could resume hostilities against the Indians without delay. Copies of the letter were sent with the utmost speed, via Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, as the intervening wilderness was then too dangerous a route.

Owing to the pending negotiations the efforts to complete the army had been entirely suspended, so that neither the recruits to fill the regular regiments nor the volunteers called for by the President from Kentucky were ready to join the army.

Wayne to advance to guard them against the host of hostile savages who were congregated at the Miami Rapids. He thereupon took up his line of march for the frontier and on the 17th of October arrived at the forks of the Miami, where he camped.

Four days afterwards, on the morning of the 17th of October, 1793, a detachment consisting of ninety non-commissioned officers and privates, under Lieut. John Lowry, was furiously attacked near Fort St. Clair by a large superior force of the enemy. The command was in charge of twenty wagons loaded with grain and one loaded with military stores.

Lieut. Lowry and Ensign Boyd, together with thirteen non-commissioned officers and privates, were slain, after an obstinate resistance, the greater part of the escort having fled on the first day. The savages took about seventy pack horses, leaving the wagon and stores standing in the road, which were brought into camp.

Forty years ago a mulatto boy of Chatham County, N. C., was sold into slavery, and was taken to Georgia. A few days ago he returned, a venerable looking man, and worth more than \$200,000. His name is Nathan.

MISTRESS AND MAID

TWO VEILED PROPHET'S BALL TICKETS AND THE WAY THEY WROUGHT.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Certainly Mrs. Curtis-Morgan did not think it strange when the mail brought invitations from the Veiled Prophet to the grand ball given by him last Tuesday night. Why should she? Had not the Curtis-Morgans and their aristocratic relations and friends been invited to the ball every year; had not her charming person and her gorgeous dresses been commented on in the press each year since she made her debut? No, she received the invitation as a matter of course, she opened the envelopes, remarked to Mr. Curtis-Morgan that the design was not near so pretty as it had been in years previous, and tossed them carelessly on the silver card plate in the parlor. Then she wrote her modiste that her ball dress must be ready in two days and engaged her hairdresser to call Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Curtis-Morgan did not care to go; the ball was not so exclusive as it used to be, but then she had not missed one in years and she did not want to miss the last one, even if there were so many common people there.

Mary Wand was Mrs. Curtis-Morgan's maid. She was one of those ambitious girls whose desire in life is to shine in society and when she gazed at the invitations to the ball she heaved a deep sigh of regret that she had not been invited to become one of the Prophet's guests.

Then an idea occurred to Mary. Why not abstract the tickets and leave her beautiful wrappers? Mrs. Curtis-Morgan would never dream that she had taken them. So she stealthily slipped it on into the recesses of her bosom and went about her labors.

When Mrs. Curtis-Morgan, with melancholy mien, sauntered into the parlor Wednesday morning she noticed under the new family Bible a bit of folded card-board. How the tickets got there she does not know.

"Where are we going to get them at this time of night, I'd like to know?" "Don't you think, John, they'd let us in if we told them the secret?" "There's nothing to do but to find those tickets, so if you can't do that, you might as well give up all idea of going."

Mrs. Curtis-Morgan wended her sorrowful way to her bedroom, where she took one long look at her costly and, for the time, useless masquerade, and indulged her disappointed pride in a good cry.

Mary and Hilliard viewed the pages from a stylish turnout. The girl was attired in her own creamy silk, and with which she dazzled the eyes of her feminine acquaintances. (It would have said friends, but no girl in her circle could have feminine acquaintance with dress.) In her hair and ears were some of those beautiful gems which are hawked under electric lights about Broadway and which "cannot be detected except by an expert." A pair of freshly gilded slippers decorated her not very large feet.

Hilliard had borrowed a dress suit from a waiter friend, and while it was a little too large it looked no worse than many of the ones worn by some of the gilded youth at the ball. After the parade the ladies entered the long line of carriages and were soon ushered into the quarters of the ball room, where they chased the hours with flying feet.

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Hilliard had borrowed a dress suit from a waiter friend, and while it was a little too large it looked no worse than many of the ones worn by some of the gilded youth at the ball. After the parade the ladies entered the long line of carriages and were soon ushered into the quarters of the ball room, where they chased the hours with flying feet.

When Mrs. Curtis-Morgan, with melancholy mien, sauntered into the parlor Wednesday morning she noticed under the new family Bible a bit of folded card-board. How the tickets got there she does not know.

"Where are we going to get them at this time of night, I'd like to know?" "Don't you think, John, they'd let us in if we told them the secret?" "There's nothing to do but to find those tickets, so if you can't do that, you might as well give up all idea of going."

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TALKS WITH PEOPLE

**ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ASKED BY
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH READERS.**

A tabu or kapu was a command, law or order, and the word, which was used in a variety of ways, means, "Obey or die." Everything belonging to the priests or pertaining to the temples was sacred or tabu, and nothing so designated could be interfered with. A chief or priest of high degree had tabu rights, just as a lord or earl in olden times had privileges not common to those of inferior rank. There were religious tabus and perpetual tabus inherent in certain high families. It was a violation of the tabu for

any one who did not possess tabu rights to cross the shadow of a king, to stand in his presence or to approach him except upon the knees. The meat of the turtle, squid and certain birds could not be eaten by the common people.

Upon women fell with heavy and galling effect the operations of this politico-religious

institution. Down to the year 1819 no woman in the Hawaiian group could enter the enclosure of the king's palace, and eat of the king's bananas or coconuts or the flesh of swine and certain fish, or eat anything whatever in the presence of men. In every family there was a woman who was appointed by the king for the females, and the tabu compelling females to eat apart applied to the whole family. If a female transgressed this tabu, it was the penalty for a violation of any tabu.

I had a discussion in regard to the bursting peas and the bursting of the bag, and the bursting of this phenomenon.

HAAC C.

The curious phenomena of the swelling and bursting of the peas and the bursting of the bag, Herr Kluge, they generally occur after heavy rains, and are preceded by detonations, and followed by a muddy stream of water, and a strong odor of sulphur. The swelling along lumps of peat. The mud hardens, and the bog sinks back, forming a level surface. The peat is not so hard, but the author has been mostly on high ground, not in valleys. He believes that the eruption of the bog is due to the absorption of moisture or by gas-explosions—the theories most readily suggested,—but by landslides, collapses, etc., of ground under the peat.

This breaks up the bog mechanism.

millions, mixes with it and huddles it, and the result is a mass of mud and stones, and limestone formations in Ireland, with their large caverns and masses of water, are naturally subject to these collapses, which, however, are not frequent, and are not so frequent in wet years. The heavy rains produced by the weatherings are thus to be regarded as only an indirect cause of them.

It is curious to find that the same phenomena occurred in past geological periods, the Carboniferous, for example, in some cases the fossil tree-stems are found in upright position.

Which country produces the best horses? **SPAIN.**

Probably more and better horses are owned in America per thousand of population than in any other country, and the farmer or countryman, at the North and the West, can and does afford to keep a horse as a necessary part of his equipment. At New York, as the city nabob—often a better one than the countryman—would say, "he has a horse." While the average horse lacks the distinction of the four-footed aristocrat, he is, except, ionally good qualities. American horses are, as a rule, sure-footed. There are more broken-kneed nags in cabs and lively stables than in the four-footed aristocracy. The level and meadows uniformly breed horses so careful how they tread than rough roads and stony pastures. The Eastern granite hills are safer steps than the clay of the South.

Can you tell me what "the natural barometer" is? I read it somewhere some time ago, and have not been able to find it since.

One of the most curious stones in the world is found in Finland, where it occurs in many

ally foretells probable changes in the weather. It is called "semakur," and turns white before an approaching rain, while in fine weather it is black spots of white. For a long time this curious phenomenon was a mystery, but an analysis of the semakur has shown it to be sulphur and containing a portion of rock-salt and nitre. This fact being known, the explanation was easy. The salt, absorbing the moisture of the air, causes the clouds to be favorable for rain, while the dryness of the atmosphere brought out the salt from the interior of the stone in white spots on the surface.

Would like to know, if possible, the weight of the atmosphere. How can it be ascertained?

SCIENCE.

Somebody has made the calculation that, taking the quantities roughly and in round numbers, the weight of the atmosphere is about one to every square foot of the earth's surface, 25,000,000 tons per square mile, or 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons; and its energy is that due to its motion of this inconceivable mass, at velocities varying all the way from the motion of the wind to that of the cyclone, rushing over the prairie or along the surface of the sea at more than 100 miles an hour. The weight of the atmosphere, a cubic mile of air, weighing about 10,000,000,000 pounds, develops, at the rate of motion of the cyclone, some 4,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 foot-pounds of energy, and it is not surprising that such rate for the performance of work

There was not there. There were, however, the members of the United States Congress. Of the First Continental Congress, which met from Sept. 5, 1774, to Oct. 26, 1774, Peyton Randolph was President. In the Second Congress for fourteen days; John Hancock was President of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Congresses, and during the last six weeks of the sixth Congress. The Henry Laurens was elected, and served during the last of the Sixth and the first of the Seventh Congresses. In the eighth Congress, Thomas Mifflin was President. In the ninth Congress, John Jay succeeded him, serving the last of the Tenth, when Richard Henry Lee succeeded him, serving the last of the Eleventh. John Adams was elected President of the twelfth and part of the thirteenth; Nathaniel Paine, President of the fourteenth Congress, and Arthur St. Clair ended the thirteenth and began the fourteenth, and so on. I have heard that a man machine has been invented, which will make a man in ten minutes. I know if this is true, it will be a great advantage.

The Duke of Edinburgh recently assumed some new title? Cautious.

The Duke of Edinburg, Queen Victoria's second son, who married the daughter of the Czar of Russia, has succeeded to the throne of the little Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. There is much surprise that the Duke should want it for himself, instead of giving it to his little son. He could himself be Regent until the son came of age. But they say that the Duchess of Edinburgh wants to go away from England, because, though she is the daughter of one Czar and the sister of another, she can never have precedence over her sister-in-law, the Princess of Wales.

presence of a sixth part of a grain; proving that this sense is three times more sensitive than it is in the former. About the sense of touch no definite conclusion was arrived at. The experiments were not comprehensive enough to demonstrate any decided superiority upon one side or the other. The practical result of this investigation is the establishment of a reason why women are less susceptible of physical pain than men. It is, that the organs are less easily affected by pain, or, indeed, any physical notion.

Cards.

In a game of poker all are out but two. One says "I will divide the pot," and the other agrees and rows his hand into the deck. The man making the offer then shows his cards, and shows a full hand. What could be better? In the pot? A CLEVER MAN.

The pot should be divided. Such offers, if accepted, are binding. The loss of the pot is small penalty for a man foolish enough to fore to divide when he holds a full hand to a J.

In playing poker a card is exposed, dealt during a draw, should the dealer give the player the next card or not? A CLEVER MAN. S. L.

The player is not entitled to the next card, it could be served after all others have been dealt.

Whist should be played a king second in hand if all cards is led and I hold a king and one small card.

ANSWER.

Whether you should or not depends upon circumstances. There is no absolute rule laid down. Generally speaking the king of trumps with one should be played second in hand, and the king on a plain suit should not. If you are sure you can get the lead you may play the king of a plain suit.

Who was the inventor of euchre? **READER.**

It is unknown who invented euchre. In fact, it is doubtful if the inventor of any game generally played is known. Games of cards are usually developed by a large number of players and the rules are gradually changed.

While playing euchre, one of my opponents dealt me up. I found that he had not a trump in

your signature is evidently an admission that you are not qualified to bear it. You maintained nothing of the kind. You may have asserted or claimed that you could not be ordered up by a player who held no trump, but such a proposition cannot be maintained. It is always as to enable you to make the most of your hand. In fact it is his object to play in exactly contrary manner.

It is a two-handed game of pique. 1. A has a hand of 10 cards. 2. B has a hand of 10 cards. A claims that having taken the last trick he is entitled to the game that he played to 100. B claims that the game has to be played to 150. A turned up the ace of diamonds and B turned up the ace of clubs. A has to go to 150 and B has to go to 100. Who is correct?

ANSWER:—

When each player has more than 1,000 wins the first to claim game wins. A player may claim game at any time, whether he has won a trick or holds the lead or not, but if he has not 1,000 points he loses the game. 2. A player whose score is 960 and who turns the 13 is entitled to claim game at once, and as if he does so.

Raboeau Sells All
The medicines advertised in this paper at 20 cent discount. 714 North Broadway.

A Song of Ships.
from the Atlanta Constitution.

The sky made a whip of the winds, and lashed the sea into foam.
The keen-blowing gales tore the flags and the masts into shreds.
The sea was a boiling sea, and the boiling sea was the ships that were tossing home on the black

and blower design—
who shall return to the wrecks—the wrecks,
where the ships and their captains sleep?

O, wrecks, by the black seas tossed,
in the desolate ocean nights!
Lost—in the darkness, lost
in sight of the harbor lights!

sky made a veil of the clouds, and a source of
the lightning rod,
the black bowled the masts of the ships that
were there in the sea, the sea-gulls led
the ships that were faring home with love for the
waiting break—
where in the love that can reach to the wrecks,
where the ships and their captains rest?

O, ships of our love, wave-tossed
in the fathomless ocean nights!
Lost—in the black sea, lost
in sight of the harbor lights!

There was once a ship of my soul that tossed 'er a'
stormy sea,
when the night closed
and the stars were

O, ship of my soul! ship safe to me,
 In the far and the fearful night,
 Lost—lost in the blackness; lost
 In sight of the harbor lights!
 FRANK L. STANTON.

and Times—Look out for Your Money.
 on's all-wool Jersey coats, \$1.00. Heavy
 r, fleece lined, 45c, \$1 and \$1.25; camel's
 r, fleece lined and natural wool under-
 r, 60c, 65c and 90c. Boys' heavy flannel-
 waists, 35c. Heavy blue flannel waists,

A detailed black and white illustration of a highly ornate, cast-iron stove or heater. The stove features intricate carvings, a decorative top with a finial, and a base with four legs. The words "RADIANT HOME" are inscribed on the front of the base.

"RADIANT HOME" Base Burners have gained a world-wide reputation on account of consuming one-third less fuel than any other hard coal stove on the market. They will keep fire for three days without being looked after. Have sold over 8,550 "RADIANT HOMES" in St. Louis, and we refer to every one in use. They are powerful heaters, durable and handsome, and no consumer will buy any other making hard coal stoves after discovering the real merits of this wonderful stove.

BRINGEN STOVE CO.,

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Take the Broadway Cable
—TO—
F. J. FRITSCH FURNITURE STOVE AND CARPET CO.

Bed Room Suits.....	\$ 80 to 95.00	150 Hotel Brussels Carpets.....	40 to 50
Patrol Sets.....	150 to 75.00	200 Hotel Truggan Carpets.....	15 to 8
Bed Room Suits.....	70 to 35.00	100 Hotel On Cloth.....	10 to 5
Bed Room Suits.....	70 to 35.00	50 Cook Ovens.....	5.00 to 22.00
Bed Room Suits.....	70 to 35.00	20 Heating Stoves.....	2.00 to 45.00
Bed Room Suits.....	150 to 13.00	25 Hotel Steel Langes.....	13.00 to 55.00

And everything for housekeeping wanted. All goods sold cash or on easy weekly or monthly payments, or terms to suit everybody, 50 per cent cheaper than any house up town. Large stores full of the cheapest, best and latest styles.

S. 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515 AND 1517 S. BROADWAY.

USE POND'S EXTRACT

gering by the garden gate again aroused that **RHEUMATISM** so peacefully slumbering the summer long? Well, if it's very bad you must change your diet

and perhaps take some distasteful drug—the doctor will tell you what—but first rub thoroughly the part afflicted with POND'S EXTRACT, then wrap it warmly with flannel, and the rheuma-

SORES
Headache
AND
ALL

ALL PAIN mentions. It's a wonderful curative. But don't accept substitutes. SHAVING
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

NEED YOUR NERVE RESTORED? This wonderful remedy guaranteed to cure all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headaches, Stomach Troubles, Nervousness, all drains and loss of power in Generative Organs of either sex caused by over-exhaustion, youthful errors, excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants, which lead to Infertility, Consumption or Insanity. Can be carried in vest pocket or in the palm of the hand. Sold by all druggists. Ask for it, take it or refund the money. Write for literature and written guarantee to cure. Price 50¢ per bottle. **GREY'S GREAT NERVE CURE** Sold by all druggists. Ask for it, take it or refund the money. Write for literature and written guarantee to cure. Price 50¢ per bottle. **GREY'S GREAT NERVE CURE** Sold by all druggists. Ask for it, take it or refund the money. Write for literature and written guarantee to cure. Price 50¢ per bottle.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine
SAFE, ALWAYS RELIABLE, LADIES, etc.

THE 1 to 4 DAY CURE.
 Cures Urinary Disorders. Prevents Private Diseases.
PAIN, CLEAN AND WITHOUT BAD EFFECTS.
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Injection Moulds in THE BEST of all shapes
and sizes. DR. HEART BEST, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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CHICAGO TRIBUNE

VISITING A FRIEND.

The first is a home dress. The Princess polonaise is of moss-green poplin, edged with green ribbon velvet, and showing an undershirt of pistachio green and brown plaid surah. The polonaise fastens at the side, with small velvet-covered buttons. The under-bodice and full puffs are of plaid surah, the latter being finished with a band of velvet at the elbow.



The second is a visiting dress of electric-blue Russian velvet, shaded mauve and orange; it is made "en princess." The Tudor sleeves are of gray bengaline, very full, with straps of velvet; the half sleeve of the same tight to the wrist. Collar of guipure. Tudor hat of blue velvet, with a cluster of feathers at the side, finished with a jeweled clasp.

CONSPICUOUS COATS.

The Buttons Are Remarkable and the Sleeves Are Marvels.

The new fall gowns may reflect somewhat the designs of last summer, and the careful observer can possibly trace the original of a fall frock to a shape of straw, but there is no denying the fact



that the jackets and long coats are distinctly new. They are novelties the like of which has never been seen before. There is a graceful long coat, for instance, in which the skirt is made of a material beneath is better not visible. It is made of smooth brown cloth, gathered in such fullness at the back that it falls in folds. The triple shoulder cape is trimmed with a curious band of black and silver and surmounted with the new ruche collar, lined with satin. The covering for the arm is not exactly a sleeve, but is more a full cape, laid in folds which hang in a way to show plainly its satin lining. The garment is delightfully graceful and comfortable.



Another one of the latest long coats combines in effect a jacket and mantle. The new greenish-blue is the color of the soft cloth, and it is trimmed elaborately with sable. The cape and collar are edged with fur and lined with pale-brown satin. Horizontal bands of sable trim the side pieces of the mantle. The long tabs in front show plainly their satin lining. The color effect is exceptionally chic.

three-quarter-length coat made of faced cloth in a deep petunia shade and covered horizontally with brown braid. It is made with a shoulder cape and fur collar, and is edged with seal skin. The plain jackets come near being conspicuous just on account of the size of their buttons.

FASHION FANCIES.

The novelty craze has laid siege to the crowns of our new fall hats. No matter how sedate the brim the crown is remarkable. A black felt hat will have a violet satin crown, or a crown in felt with a silky finish and of a vividly contrasting color. Sometimes the crowns are cut in conventional shapes, but before they are finished they are adorned with a ruche of velvet, or are framed in an edging of feather trimmings. Many of the felt hats for young girls have the crown in velvet and shaped like a fan O'shanter. To see a crown of a hat which looks as though it had any relationship whatever with the brim is a sight rare to behold in the fall millinery display.

Garter clasps are really works of art in these days. They flash as many jewels as the pendant which milady wears suspended from her throat. The latest novelty is a Roman gold snake wound up in a flat coil, with its head thrust out in an angry manner, for the special purpose of displaying the brilliancy of its diamond eye. The garter to which it is attached is a piece of black silk elastic. A new set of silver clasps are heart shape, framed in turquoise. The garter itself matches the color of the stone. The sensible woman clings persistently to the side elastic. In coloring they are as gay as her fancy dictates, and the safety pins and fastenings are in sterling silver.

A greenish blue is the color in dress goods this fall, which is bent on carrying off all the honors. It shows itself in the English suit and the tailor coat cloth as well as in the more expensive silk and wool novelties, where it is frequently woven with silver or gilt threads or its surface roughened by black silk knots. The popularity of this color has brought into favor the unlucky peacock feather. It is used as a trimming for black velvet capes and also ornaments the fashionable walking hat. A tailor-made suit recently seen had an entire vest of peacock feathers. Of course it was perishable, but the effect was exquisite.

Handkerchiefs have reached the acme of daintiness. An engagement present received by a girl the other day from a school friend was a heart-shaped white silk handkerchief, case containing a dozen handkerchiefs, six were unusually small in size, made of silk mull in pale tints of violet, pink, blue, yellow, green and cerise, with the borders delicately embroidered in white silk bow knots. The other six were of white chiton, finished with a tiny ruffle of the French lace. They appeared a trifle more like a set of party favors, but they were surely the daintiest handkerchiefs ever made.

All gowns are to be developed in silk-meshed net this season. And such exquisite net as it is! One piece, which sells at \$10 for a flounce, is hand embroidered in velvet beads. Imagine this over a white silk dress with violet velvet sleeves. Another new net, less expensive, for it sells for \$2.50 a yard, is in white, embroidered in tiny green beads. Still another design shows an late novelty of an eared net with a border of inserted black gauze four-leaf clovers.

To Watch the Gown or Not.

A little cape to throw over the shoulders is made of green broadcloth, braided in black. The front of each cape should be placed to the straight of the material, which will bring



THEY CALL THIS LIVING.

The English System Compared with the American Boarding-House Plan.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. New York, October 7.—Those who are not in the ranks themselves must sometimes feel a vague wonder as to how New York working women who do not live at home, contrive to exist upon the paltry wages they receive. The writer, among the other English system in this city where the day at a business house in this city where the English system is in force, for the simple reason that it is an imperative branch of the English firm, and the entire establishment, from the proprietor down, is "imported."

As I looked about, it seemed to me that living in such an establishment must be preferred to the existence of the cheap lodging-house and boarding-houses whose prices are within the reach of the rank and file of self-supporting women. I thought with horror of the average fourth-story room they occupy; of its rocky bed, its dilapidated bureau-washstand, its cheap mirror, into which it is an anguished look; its dusty carpet, never taken up, and its bare business man's office, with its accommodations to those in his employ. I also thought of the greasy food at the boarding-house table, and the fact that it is found, too, of what it must be to prepare your own dinner over an oil stove, when you are so tired with the day's work that you want to lie right down and die. I remembered as well the various homes for working girls, founded by well-meaning wealthy women, and appreciated the disgust of their inmates at the restrictions enforced and the grievous sense of patronage endured.

I asked the proprietor of this establishment: "Are all the English shops conducted on this plan of having the clerks live in the building?"

"Yes, all of any importance. It is necessary over there. The large houses employ an immense number of people, and everything must be reduced to a system. Marshall & Snodgrass have 5,000 employees, and shoobred 2,000. They are made very comfortable and every opportunity for enjoyment is given. In our own establishment in London we have a library of 10,000 volumes. You have no idea in this country how much better things are arranged over there in every way. Work is much more thoroughly done, because all are compelled to serve an apprenticeship."

"Do English parents consider their daughters and sons transferred, as it were, from their own care into that of the employer?"

"Certainly; and the young ladies in our establishment are all from refined families. We do not call them 'young persons,' as some of our customers do here. The other day one said to me: 'I should like to see the young person who took this order.' She was the wife of a butcher, and the lady referred to was the daughter of a clergyman."

"What are your business hours?"

"From 8 o'clock until 6, here in England we commence later, at 9 o'clock, and close at 8:30."

"Are those in your employ free every evening?"

"Certainly; their time is their own from 8 until 10. The doors are then closed until the next morning. If they wish to sleep at home or with friends they can do so by asking permission."

One of the young women came in just here and the proprietor left.

"Do you like living in the house?" I asked.



"I fancy it must be better than having to go to and fro as you Americans do. I should not like to pay out my money for a room and food. I have it all now to buy clothes with, or anything I wish, but it is a rough life."

"Do you have a sitting-room to yourself?"

"Yes, and a piano and a small library."

"Do they give you good things to eat?"

"They do, I think, upon our going out to dinner with friends rather often."

"Would you mind telling me about your meals?"

"Not at all. We have breakfast at 7:30—tea, bread and butter and porridge; lunch at 1:30—hot meat, two vegetables and a milk pudding; supper at 6 o'clock—eggs, bacon and fruit."

A clerk who had ten years' experience in one of the largest shops in London, Whiteley's, where more than 4,000 people are employed, said:

"Gentlemen and ladies have separate dining-rooms. At Whiteley's and at all large drapers (those who keep dry goods and carpets only) there are two breakfasts, the first at 7:30, the second at 7:45. Bread and butter and tea are given. All is over at 8 o'clock and business commences, and does not close until 7:30. The next meal, dinner, served from 12:30 to 2:30. Half an hour is allowed. There are no soups, one meal—almost invariably beef or mutton—and a pudding. A large can of ale or stout is set in the middle of the table and everyone helps himself from one to three glasses as they are admitted. Tea at 5:30, same as breakfast; fifteen minutes time given. Supper at 7:30—bread and cheese and ale and stout. These meals are served at small tables, about six persons at each, in rooms holding about 120. There are the senior rooms, the junior rooms, the floorwalkers' rooms and the buyers' rooms."

An Evening Costume.

For an evening costume the most novel of creations has just been designed. It is a princess robe of mauve peau de soie trimmed with jeweled passementerie. The silk is fastened on the left hip with a jeweled clasp.



One-half of the bodice and a panel of the skirt is of pale yellow silk mull, accented with a wide band of black velvet ribbon. The ancel sleeves, which are exquisitely shaped, are of the peau de soie with an undersleeve of the yellow silk mull.

FOR THE CHILDREN.



The children's dresses are quaint and old-fashioned in design. They are copies of the "1830" and "1860" styles, and the fabric of which they are made is more or less old-time material, such as dimity, dotted swiss and figured lawn.

The three little maids here illustrated have on the long skirt and short-waisted frock so much in vogue at present. The first little gown is of Victoria lawn, with a wide black yoke. The second is of white silk and blue in a butterfly bow in the back. The little girl in the center is dressed to represent a maid of honor. The material is white India silk, with tiny pink rosebuds scattered over it. The yoke is little smocked.

The third little maid is attired in a gown of dimity, made with an odd little jacket effect.

The crimoline baby is still abroad in the land, and irresistible she looks in her little bearded skirt, which stands out stiffly all the way around.

THE LITTLE GIRL'S GOWNS.

She Has as Many and as Dainty Frocks as Her Big Sister.

The little people are having a lot of new clothes just now and they are not all school dresses either. They are made up most fashionably with odd little Eton jackets and very many ruffles.

The dainty gown which is shown as a novelty is in lawn-colored crepon made Empire style. It is designed exclusively for the



HEALTH REQUIRES CLEANLINESS.

The Practical Application of the Term in Living and Sleeping Rooms.

Exquisite cleanliness in sleeping apartments and living-rooms is certainly conducive if not essential to health.

A place of residence may be filthy where there is no visible pile of dirt. Carpets loaded with dust and saturated with grease, neglected draperies that harbor miscellaneous germs of disease, upholstered furniture, greasy outside and dirty inside, old wallpaper, smoky and grimy, if not worse, are sources of danger as much to be suspected and feared as garbage cans and refuse heaps.

They defile the atmosphere quite as much, and if they do not menace health they certainly develop disease.

The room occupied by a family as a sitting-room and those occupied by sick or ailing persons should really be without a carpet, or if there is one it should be so laid that it could be taken up every week and cleaned and aired. People with a tendency to throat troubles and all growing children are better for living in rooms with bare floors, undraped windows and doors and uncovered furniture.

Sweeping a carpeted room with a broom certainly removes much dirt from the floor, but what is not swept up is scattered through the air, making every breath inhaled unwholesome. After the dust settles the room is usually "dusted," which means, practically, whipping the deposit from one piece of furniture to another with a feather duster. It would be better to leave the dust alone once it settles, unless it can be removed. The only way to do this is to wipe everything with a wet cloth, and wash out the rag afterwards, just as a clean woman cleans a hardwood floor or oil-cloth.

Few people have any idea of the exquisite neatness that children and delicate women require. What robust, active people in health put up with for a night or a day at a time is intolerable to the weaker persons who occupy the house with the dusty furniture, the smoky lamp or chimney, the steaming kettles and pots, or toilet stoves, stoves, sinks, etc., cleaned but once a day even the best of houses. It is the exception where the water-jug, soap-dish and brush-holders about the wash-basin are kept clean, and yet the bad odors from them poison pure air and disease the organs of respiration and poison the blood. It is to give the lungs a chance to throw off these loads of poisonous material that everybody who the house is moved should go out into the open air daily, or properly wrapped up, get an airing in an open door or window.

For a Small Dinner.

An excellent bill of fare for a small company dinner is:

Clear Mulligatawny soup
Fried omelet. — Béchamel sauce.
Cream of chicken. — White wine sauce.
Most plentiful. —
Mince pie. — Pineapple. —
Soufflé of dried haddock.

THE PERFECT PHOTOGRAPH.

What to Do and What Not to Do to Get a Spokingly Likeness.

Here are some points for the woman who proposes to have her own, or her husband's, or her children's picture taken. They are the utterances of one who speaks with authority, a photographer. And this is what he says:

Be adaptable. Resign yourself with as complete confidence to the artist photographer as you would to the artist-painter, and thus will be the better picture.

Disabuse your mind of the idea that poses and expressions which look well as practised before your mirror will photograph well. Before the camera they will produce revolting features, distorted bodies and monstrosities of hands. Do nothing; forget that you want to look well and you will succeed in looking natural.

As to your dress, any material that falls in graceful lines is desirable. Light colors are always preferable. For soft and dainty effects nothing is so beautiful as transparent materials, such as tulle, lace, net. Black silk can be worn to advantage, and black tulle and lace are beautiful. Woolen goods define the figure best, being less liable to wrinkle and crease than silk or satin.

Open work embroidered in collars and cuffs produce exceedingly fine effects, particularly in pictures of the face in shadow and the narrow side in high light, with the result a study in life-like features. The woman who is thin should drape neck and arms in delicate gauze or lace, and half-concealing half-revealing make herself doubly attractive.

Never dress a child in velvet unless of light-colored hues. Your boy's charming black or green velvet suit will be a photographic failure. The reason is so simple, fit a boy in a picture as make a full-length picture of a boy in knickerbockers. Boys' feet are proverbially large and loom up immensely when attached to a pair of legs clad from ankle to knee in stockings. Girls need accessories and striking effects—brooches, are more graceful than boys. Baby, of course, must wear white, with no lack of ruffles and laces to make his picture a study in life-like features.

Don't tell the photographer that you are the worst subject in the world to photograph, and never had a successful picture. It is a silly remark, and simply means that no camera has ever yet succeeded in producing the beauties that you see in yourself.

Don't practice expression and so succeed in disgusting yourself.

Don't tell baby that birds and monkeys will jump out of the side of the gallery to amuse him. His disappointment will make him cross.

Don't bring the entire family along to keep the crowd in good humor. The artist keeps to that much more easily, and the baby is less likely to become nervous.

Don't bring a friend along to pose you. Trust to professional rather than amateur skill.

Don't, if you are an amateur, try to instruct an artist of thirty years' experience how to make a successful photograph.

Don't grow angry if you cannot break the business rules of the studio because you do not think they are good.

To Wrap Shoes In.

A fifteen-inch square of red cheese cloth, with narrow, bi-colored hem and two strings of worsted braid sewed across one corner, does not sound like anything remarkable, but when one learns it is to wrap up shoes or slippers for bag or trunk the full value of the notion appears. Shoes are the meanest things to pack or wrap in paper, but the soft cotton wraps them close and the strings keep them in place gracefully.

Young Ladies' Hats.

This picturesque hat is of dark-green chip. The brim flares becomingly at the front and sides and is turned up against the low crown at the back. In front the brim sustains an immense bow of fancy halcyon ribbon.



At the side it flares straight up as though it had been blown by long pins of black felt. In the back it has a tendency to roll over, giving a glimpse of the yellow side of the chip.

The crown is covered with broad loops of yellow watered ribbon, which appear to be held in place by long pins of black felt. Playing at hide-and-seek with the ribbon loops are three-quarter-inch long ostrich feathers. These which rest against the ribbon are in black and the one which rises over the brim in front is of pale yellow. This hat would go well with a black lace dress.

THE FASHIONABLE COAT.

It Must Meet a Certain Standard of Length and Material.

One of the ambitions of the fashionable woman this year has been to discover a coat or outer long enough to cover a dress costume, loose enough to avoid touching the hem of the garment and roomy enough to accommodate sleeves of every conceivable magnitude. At the same time this coat is expected to look like a dress affair and to be suitable for street service.

For these reasons covering velvet and cloth are now the favorite combinations. They are used in fashioning a coat of the "straight up-and-down order," so that the



This fashionable hat is of abstin-green velvet, edged with a fall of fine black lace. It is trimmed with loops of fancy striped velvet ribbon, a gold aigrette and pale green paste buckles.

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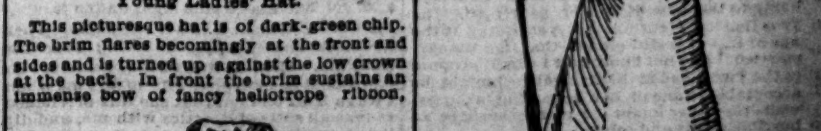
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The crown is covered with broad loops of yellow watered ribbon, which appear to be held in place by long pins of black felt. Playing at hide-and-seek with the ribbon loops are three-quarter-inch long ostrich feathers. These which rest against the ribbon are in black and the one which rises over the brim in front is of pale yellow. This hat would go well with a black lace dress.

THE FASHIONABLE COAT.

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For these reasons covering velvet and cloth are now the favorite combinations. They are used in fashioning a coat of the "straight up-and-down order," so that the

result will almost rival the shapely, close-fitting dress, which is never comfortable, say the least.

The cloak shown in the accompanying cut is made of beaver cloth, with yoke and broad side panels of velvet. It has a high, full collar, full sleeves of the cloth and a band of sable trim the high collar and narrow cuff at the hand.

Something pretty which will appeal to the spirit of economy known to exist in every woman is the new Virginia berber. It is a dainty transferable bit of apparel and will fit snugly into the neck of any low-cut dress. This berber has the fulness and breadth at the shoulders and requires two pieces of lace about 14 yards in length. It may be made of any variety of lace or embroidery.

Made For Chicago.

A costume which is to be exhibited at Chicago as a specimen of Irish industry combined with English handwork is made of terra-cotta Irish homespun, the skirt

trimmed with two rows of black silk; the bodice is covered with black silk and with buttons down the front, the silk again edging the collar.

through the center of which is thrust a jet of fire in a way to give the effect of a flame, the top of the lace appearing between two loops of the bow and underneath the brim at the front is a large flower. The hat is suitable for wear on the promenade.

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EAST FRIENDS.

HE WRITES A LETTER FROM THE HOME OF THE SIAMSE TWINS.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
MOUNT AIRY, N. C., Oct. 6.—This town is a post village of Surry County, this State, and has cotton factories, flour mills, shoe factories for men, women and children, tobacco factories for the same purpose, wool carding machines, mineral springs, newspapers, etc., but its principal life was made at the home of the Siamese twins.

Settling here before the late war, these strange men, so different in character, yet so constantly thrown into each other's society by a circumstance which they could not prevent, and which was about 74 inches in length, lived until the winter of 1878-9 under the American name of Bunker. Here they were married, here their children were born, and here they died.

Recently I have had the pleasure of reading an instructive article on these gentlemen prepared by M. A. Dufour for a French journal, and with the items of interest offered me



Old neighbors of the twins.
by the old neighbors of Chang and Eng beside, I venture to write a letter on these much talked of people from Surry.

M. Dufour goes on to state that "les deux frères leur 'trait-d'union' devant les curieux des deux mondes, ils avaient acquis une jolie ferme, à Mount Airy dans le comté de Surry (Caroline du Nord) petit d'armes avant la guerre de sécession, et passaient quelques années."

Caroline du Nord is good. I shall have that put on my cards hereafter. Translated, M. Dufour's happy expression implies that, "tired of displaying their natal hyphen to the gaping crowds of both worlds, they had purchased a pretty farm at Mount Airy, Surry Co., N. C., a few years before the war of secession. They owned a few slaves."

On this last section there is a difference between authorities. M. Dufour, who was thoroughly familiar with his subject, states positively that they were not antagonistic regarding the great question of the right to maintain and extend slavery—in other words, that the year did not separate Chang and Eng.

Yet I was told by a man who claimed to know them well that Chang owned one slave, while Eng did not, and did not favor the unholy traffic. Chang believed that, slavery being a good thing, one could not have too much of it, also that states had the right to regulate it as they would the liquor traffic, while Eng believed that it was a national question and finally refused to help catch and return Chang's nigger for him.

My informant said that this led to internecine strife between the two, and that when they were on their way home from the lodge, where Eng, not being a member, had reluctantly gone to see Chang take the thirty-second degree, they had an open rupture almost, after which Chang enlisted in the Confederate Army and Eng in the Northern army. Later, however, both sides, noticing how awkward it would be in case one should suddenly decide to die for mother, home, and country while the other favored longevity.

This same man told me that when Nancy Bunker was born her father insisted that her Uncle Chang should run for the doctor. Eng and Chang mean, in the Siamese tongue, with which I am perfectly familiar, "right" and "left." They were born at Bangsen, Siam, April 15, 1811, almost simultaneously.

They had a Chinese father, and their mother was one-half Chinese, the other half being Siamese.

In putting on their dress suits they left out the lower stud of the shirt in order to give room for the strange coffee-colored coupler which joined the two at the base of the sternum.

The sternum is the breast bone.
These two twins were brought to the United States at the age of 18 and were on exhibition up to the time they settled down at Mount Airy.

They appeared jointly.
Those who saw them say that Chang and Eng did much by their public appearances to elevate and refine those who saw them.

Still Chang was temperate, according to Dr. Jacob, and many a time Eng, who was

At the Grace of the Twins.
Eng was a Baptist, and on the day he united with the church and was immersed Chang insisted on accompanying him in a beasty state of intoxication.

These were the best known twins in history, living to the age of 46 or nearly so. The two-headed Nightingale is yet living at the age of 42, but is still single—that is, unmarried. I do not know how I would propose to the two-headed Nightingale. I might be acceptable to one of her reasoning faculties, while the other might be more sensitive to horrible sights and refuse.

Chang had some literary ambition, while Eng did not. Chang's love for rum was a pretty good sign that he was a genius. Night after night he would get Eng out of bed while sound asleep and jerk him around in the dark, jotting down memoranda of thoughts he had during the night. Chang had invented what he called the "author's friend." It consisted of an illuminated wall at one end of the room made of a mixture which lighted it up so that he could preserve a thought which had made its appearance during the night.

He also invented the Edinburgh joke gimlet and used it successfully while in Scotland.

They were more irritated against each

other after the war than before, for Chang lost his nigger and bitterly reproached Eng for being at the bottom of it. On top of all this Eng tried to reconstruct Chang.

Chang married some time before the idea occurred to Eng, and though he entered fully into the spirit which prompted Chang to wed he often felt ill at ease and out of place sitting up late of nights during the courting and taking cold looking at the moon and pretending to be asleep.

Therefore, he soon turned his attention to ward marriage and, accompanied by his brother, one evening made a proposal to Chang's sister-in-law. She rejected him, claiming that, according to her notions, relatives ought not to be too thick.

Nevertheless, it was Chang's wife who found that she had bitten off more than she could masticate, who induced her sister at last, while under the influence of wine, to accept Eng, and for some time the four occupied the same house, ate at the same table and drank from the same canteen. But jealousy arose and, as a result, each husband built a separate house. Chang would go over and visit Eng for a week, and then Eng would come over and spend a week with Chang.

They were passionately fond of horseback riding and baseball, Chang playing in the Surry team and Eng in the Mount Airy Sox. This was told me by the man who claimed that Chang was married quietly, while Eng took his wife on a tour of European travel.

As farmers they had some trouble in certain kinds of work, but M. Dufour says they often hoed in the field, using the "outside" arms to take hold of the hoe. They also enjoyed chopping wood, using the ax in the same manner. By a signal, consisting of a grunt, which seems to be necessary to the chopper anyway, the two struck simultaneously, the ax being grasped by the right hand of one and the left of the other, the hand nearest the ax being permitted to slip the handle at the right moment, just as in ordinary chopping.

The children and grandchildren of Chang and Eng are scattered pretty well over the country. The brothers married two Miss Yates, and Nancy Bunker, the eldest child, had some educational advantages. She traveled in Europe with her father and uncle and acted as their secretary.

M. Dufour claims that the two brothers did not unite with the Baptist Church, but that the widows and children did. Perhaps this is correct, for I am gradually losing faith in the man who said the brothers were immersed while Chang had a Siamese jag on.

Dr. Jacob states that "the connection of the Siamese twins took place in their gastric region between the navel, which was common to both, and the ensiform processes, which were beat out in a forward direction and met very closely, held together by a ligamentous apparatus. The coupling itself was 8 inches in circumference and 2 1/2 in diameter. It contained a connection between the two livers and was composed partially of liver tissue."

The band was very curious from an anatomical standpoint, as the skin at the median line was mutually sensitive, and inside there was a combination of the peritoneum, so that after death a hand introduced into the abdomen of Chang would cause pain to the brother. He lived for an hour only, the fright and horror of the situation precipitating his death.

No cases are recorded of successful separation cases similar to this, though it has been several times attempted.

Considerable trouble was made by the two sons, who came home from the West and heard on their arrival that the doctors had secured the bodies and gone away to get them photographed; also to see what made the "wheels go round." They gratified their morbid curiosity and then brought back the bodies, with their thumbs. The brothers were displeased about it, and so expressed themselves. Some people are perhaps morbidly sensitive about having their parents dissected that way.

A friend of mine named Quill Patterson says that his old doctor has Quill's father's stomach in alcohol, and though Quill has offered him over and over again four times what the organ is worth from a mercantile standpoint, hoping to obtain it and bury it with the old gentleman, the doctor claims that Quill can't positively identify it, and so just because Mr. Patterson, before his father's death, did not fix in his memory the features of the old gentleman's stomach so that he could recognize it anywhere, he is now denied it by a man who has no real claim on it.

The Siamese twins were carefully examined by Drs. Hancock and Agnew of Philadelphia, after which they were photographed, and no one to look at them could have believed that they had been so recently and thoroughly explored.

The sons replenished their fathers, but not in time to prevent the exploration.

Two modest marble monuments mark the graves of these two strange men.

It was first suggested that one large stone should be erected, but this was given up. The motto at the top was to have been:

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL.

THE DOCTOR'S FIRST FEE.

How the Old Family Servant Beat Him Out of His First \$2.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

"You can tell your hand luck stories until you are blue in the face, but I can beat them all!"

"Yes, of course you can," yelled the crowd.

"Well, I can when I graduated from the medical college, I knew it all, as is usual, and got out a nice gold sign, on the front of the house, with M. D. after my name. Then I got a tin one on a post to swing over the sidewalk. Then I waited for business. We had an old housekeeper who cursed me when I was a baby and felt that she was privileged to take all sorts of liberties with me, and did it. I will always be a boy in her eyes. Well, I got married, and eventually, the patient was a neighboring servant girl with some ordinary trouble and with due ceremony I gave her advice and a prescription beside. As we approached the front door she asked me what my fee was, and I was about to make a bold play for \$2 when the old housekeeper snatched me with her front door and charged me with anything—I hope you're better," and opening the door she said to me, "My first patient and my first fee said I'd cure the steps together. Wasn't that hard luck?"

"Not by several fees!" said the young surgeon, and he walked off with a full pocket full of fees get away, then began to kick.

It so happened that several days ago a certain well-known lawyer, who for narrative purposes shall be nameless, came into the official presence of a learned judge whose copiousness shall likewise be discreetly veiled. The lawyer did not arrive alone. He was

accompanied by a large number of previously unemphasized drinks, and in the language of the paves, a symphonic "brannigan." The concealed about his person.

"Mr. —" remarked the solemn I am astonished to see you in such a condition.

"Dishon!" signed the lawyer. "Wazzer matter?"

"There is no need of explaining, sir."

"Yes, sir. You 'tack my condishun—wazzer matter with it?"

"To be plain, Mr. —" you are very drunk."

"I honor," responded the inebriate one, after a moment's pause, "I've been practicing for fifteen years, and that's the first I've ever heard in this court."

It cost him something for contempt.

A Public-Spirited Citizen.

Scotch he never has been to his toes, and crept into bed in his coat. While every motion increased his throes, and his feelings were all in his throat.

This man may have sailed in a boat. In some middle, or on a gondola. But if he has been to sea and wrote such a song as this he is drowned.

In Vain Veritas.

From Jiggs.

It was after he had had his sixth cock-bait that the funny man stated his belief that "bakes about Joke Smith were being run into the ground."

A Great Truth.

From the Talmudic Times.

Gus de Smith: "Do you know anything about electricity?"

Mr. Fawcett: "I know something about it."

Gus: "What is the best insulator?"

Fawcett: "Poverty."

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